For Agassi, Finally, a Big One That Didn't Get Away

Andre Agassi hugging his Wimbledon trophy on Sunday after his first victory in a Grand Slam tournament. With his victory over Goran-Ivanesevic, Agassi became the first American man to win Wimbledon since John McEnroe in 1984. Page 13.

NATO Remodels to Fit Reduced Threat

By Joseph Fitchett

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PARIS - Facing a dramatic shrinking in Western armed forces. NATO has started implementing a strategy whose military credibility masks some major political uncer-

Critics, most vocally the French, have taken the alliance to task for neglecting its military future in fa-vor of an expanded political role,

but most NATO officials sketch a picture of Europe at mid-decade in which remodeled forces will meet reduced security needs.

role, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to NATO, William H. Taft 4th, predicted before he left Brussels ast month that neutral countries, including Austria and Sweden, would want to join the alliance if

they are admitted to the Em "Imagine the ambiguities in Europe if the United States gave de-

Underlining the North Atlantic fense guarantees, notably the nu-Treaty Organization's continuing clear guarantee, to some EC countries and not others," he said. By the time of a major EC expansion, NATO's forces will be spear-

headed by a rapid reaction corps, mainly a British armored division that could draw on specialized

units from other allies to as a multinational battle group involving up to 100,000 men.

Mustering enough air, land and sea power to intimidate any military power except Russia and China, this force would be the hard core of NATO's standing armies, capable of moving within days to a

See NATO, Page 6

Bush, in Warsaw, Rallies Poles in 'Time of Trial' He Declares 'America Stands With You' For Some Aid And Assures Nation It Is on 'Right Path'

By Don Oberdorfer and Mary Battiata

Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Nearly three years after Poland threw off the shackles of communism, igniting a revolution in Eastern Europe, President George Bush returned Sunday to celebrate its "new birth of freedom" and declared, "America stands with you."

Speaking in the cobblestone square of War-saw's historic Old Town with President Lech Walesa at his side, Mr. Bush sought to console Poles, for whom freedom has also meant a fivefold increase in retail prices, a sharp rise in unemployment and the breakup of the anti-Communist Solidarity movement into squabbling factions and political deadlock.

Conceding that there has been "more pain than progress" for many people, Mr. Bush argued that "Poland's time of trial is not caused by private enterprise but by the stubborn legacy of four decades of Communist misrule."

"Make no mistake," he said. "The path you have chosen is the right path."

Poles turned out in large numbers to greet the president warmly, but without the fervor that marked his earlier trip, in September 1987, when Mr. Bush, then vice president, spoke out for the cause of the still-banned Solidarity movement, or his July 1989 visit, when he urged the Communist government to make its peace with the resurgent Solidarity, which had just won its first national elections.

When Solidarity took over the Polish govern-

intervene, one after another the East European countries ousted their Communist rulers.

In revisiting the place "where the revolution began," as Mr. Bush put it, the U.S. president brought a message of reassurance and hope at a time when cuphoria has given way to reality of severe economic and political problems.

To help, he announced that the United States would permit Poland to retain for its own use the \$200 million previously contributed to an international stabilization fund for the Polish currency and that he was asking other contributors to the \$1 billion fund to do the same.

The offer is conditional on Polish compliance with an International Monetary Fund program calling for austerity policies.

The United States has previously provided about \$4 billion in aid to Poland since 1989, the White House said. In return, Mr. Bush asked Mr. Walesa to give

U.S. exporters the same tariff advantages that will be granted to the European Community. A White House official quoted Mr. Walesa as saying the issue could be worked out. 'It is not safe at all here after the dismantling

of the Soviet Union, only today the dangers are somewhat different," Mr. Walesa told Mr. Bush as their round of talks began. Arguing for continued American involvement, he said, "I am convinced that without a U.S. presence we won't make it at all."

Later, speaking to the crowd estimated at 10,000 gathered in the square, the onetime shipyard electrician from Gdansk observed,

See BUSH, Page 6

Unpopular G-7 Leaders Keep Bickering on Issues Discord Is Theme at Annual Summit

By Tom Redburn

MUNICH - In what might be called the mmit of discontent, the world's seven most powerful industrialized countries open their yearly meeting here Monday with nearly all

ingly in conflict with each other on vital issues.
Their old enemy, the Soviet Union, no longer exists. Yet, instead of enjoying the heady Cold War triumph, the seven leaders at the economic summit meeting have never been so bewitched, bothered and bewildered as they are today.

For most of the G-7 leaders, their populari-

growth," said Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International and one of those who helped launch these annual meetings in the mid-1970s, when he was assistant U.S. secretary of state for economic affairs.

"But instead of finding ways to work together to accomplish something substantial that might pay off domestically," Mr. Hormats said, they are discovering more and more matters

where they disagree."

The leaders of the G-7 nations — Britain,

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States - appear caught in a vicious circle. Besieged by problems at home, they are in a poor position to take many risks abroad together. But unable to rely on each other to help revive world economic growth and over-

A split on European plaz to help clean up East's unsafe reactors. Page 6.

come other global difficulties, they have few solutions to offer their disenchanted voters. The G-7 countries "are in real trouble indi-

ridually and collectively," contended Jeffrey E. Garten, a finance professional who recently wrote a book that examines the shape of the post-Cold War global economy. "What will be going on in Munich is not so much an effort to build the new world order as a desperate attempt to prevent backsliding and to limit the damage of deteriorating cooperation."

The demise of the Soviet military threat has left the old allies adrift. Where a common defense goal once held them together, new

See SUMMIT, Page 9

IMF Accord Paves Way To Russia

\$1 Billion Loan Cleared, Giving Yeltsin a Victory On Economic Program

By Louis Uchitelle

MOSCOW — The Russian government and the International Monetary Fund announced on Sunday a lending agreement that gives Presi-dent Boris N. Yeltsin the endorsement be had sought from the West for his economic policies, but which also commits him to cut back on government spending just when the deficit is ising sharply.

The IMF had been under pressure for weeks

from the Bush administration to soften its usual requirements so that an agreement with the Yeltsin government could be announced in advance of the economic summit meeting opening Monday in Munich. Mr. Yeltsin is to join Mr. Bush and the leaders of the six other major industrial nations in Munich on Wednesday.

The formal announcement of the loan agree ment came in a short statement signed by acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar, and the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus. The statement spoke vaguely of "new measures" that will "strengthen the economic reforms and the stabilization program of the Russian feder-

ation government."

IMF officials did not comment beyond acknowledging that Russia would qualify for a \$1 billion IMF loan, once the agreement is ratified by the Fund's board of directors in early Au-

The agreement appears to commit the Yelt-sin government to anti-spending policies just when the parliament is pressing for greater outlays to subsidize state-owned enterprises hurt by a steep recession and the difficult transition to a market economy. As a result of these pressures, the budget deficit has risen sharply in ecent weeks.

Specifically, the agreement commits the government

ernment and Russia's central bank to maintain a ceiling on loans and to adhere to spending guidelines, according to Jeffrey Sachs, a Harvard University economist and a senior adviser to the Yeltsin government. Mr. Sachs participated in the IMF talks last week, returning to the United States on Saturday.

"The government is trying to resist the pressures in the country to spend, and is trying not to let matters get out of control," Mr. Sachs said in a telephone interview. "Mr. Gaidar is aware that if all the parliamentary pressures were met, that would put Russia into hyperinflation, and the government is committed to resist this."

Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Camdessus had worked out the general terms for the \$1 billion loan Although an IMF team had been trying to negotiate the details for the past week, success came only after Mr. Camdessus flew here from Washington and met with Mr. Yeltsin on Satur-

A broader agreement, to be negotiated in two stages over the next six months, would release a total of \$24 billion in foreign assistance, including \$4.5 billion from the IMF and the World

See RUSSIA, Page 9

Bush and His Family Affairs Sons and Brother May Be Campaign Targets

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Since President George Bush took office, news stories have raised questions about the judgment, and in some cases the ethics, of Bush family members. Now, as the 1992 presidential campaign intensifies and becomes more personal, the business affairs of Mr. Bush's relatives are increasingly a target for Democrats wishing to depict him as a president of special privilege.

No evidence has surfaced that Mr. Bush has intervened on behalf of any of his relatives. In each of the cases raised in the news media, the relatives or their associates have vigorously denied wrongdoing. Democrats claim that in some cases Mr. Bush's relatives have either exploited or appeared to bene-fit from their relationship to the

• In 1990, the government of Bahrain awarded an exclusive offshore oil drilling contract to Harken Energy Corp., a Dallas firm whose board of directors included the president's oldest son, George W. Bush, 45.

peared to lack the financial resources or experience for the job, but Bahrain officials denied it had anything to do with the connection to the president's son.

George W. Bush, who declined to comment for this article, earlier

are clear. Page 3. Reagan administration rebuiled Perot on Vietness. Page 3.

this year sold \$848,560 of Harken stock. A week later the firm posted unusually poor earnings and the stock value plunged.
U.S. News & World Report dis-

closed the sale and suggested Mr. Bush may have profited from inside information. Mr. Bush, who adamantly denied the accusation, recently resigned his position at Harken to work full time on his father's re-election.

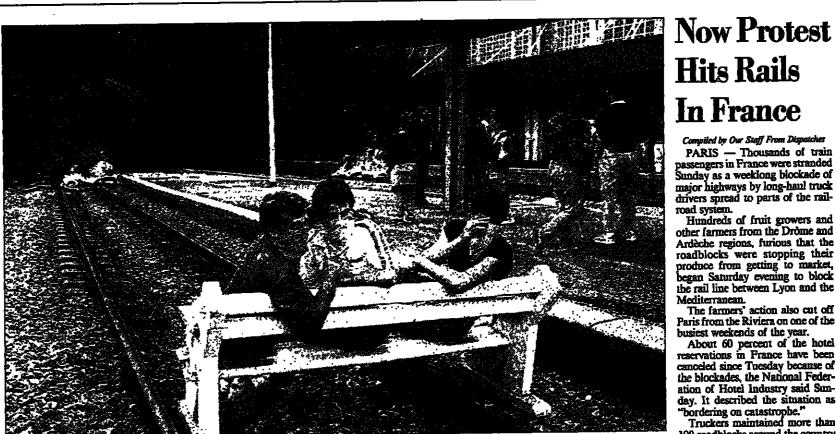
• Jeb Bush, another son, a former chairman of the Dade County Republican Party and Florida sec-

The deal raised eyebrows in the retary of commerce, became the oil industry because Harken apfollowing reports about his relationship with Miguel Recarey Jr., a politically active Floridian whose health maintenance organization, International Medical Centers, has been since charged with Medicare

Jeb Bush, in a response pub-lished in the Miami Herald in May, In a muddled race, some things said that in 1985 he made one phone call to a mid-level official at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington on be-half of Mr. Recarey, who was seeking a valuable waiver from a federal law barring a health maintenance organization from having more than 50 percent of its clientele made up of Medicare recipients. Mr. Bush wrote that he had done nothing improper, asking only that the company be given a "fair hear-

> C. McClain Haddow, former chief of staff to Margaret Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, recalled in an interview last week that Mr. Bush called both Mrs. Heckler and him about Mr.

See FAMILY, Page 6



Farmers, masking their identities, blocking a rail line Sunday behind burning tires at the station of Miramas in southern France.

Hits Rails In France

PARIS - Thousands of train assengers in France were stranded Sunday as a weeklong blockade of major highways by long-haul truck drivers spread to parts of the railroad system. Hundreds of fruit growers and

other farmers from the Drome and Ardèche regions, furious that the roadblocks were stopping their produce from getting to market, began Saturday evening to block the rail line between Lyon and the Mediterranean. The farmers' action also cut off

Paris from the Riviera on one of the busiest weekends of the year.

About 60 percent of the hotel reservations in France have been canceled since Tuesday because of the blockades, the National Federation of Hotel Industry said Sunday. It described the situation as bordering on catastrophe." Truckers maintained more than

the

ne).

100 roadblocks around the country See FRANCE, Page 6

Iraqis Bar UN Arms Inspectors

chemical weapons inspectors from entering a government building on Sunday, and the leader of the inspection team said the interfercace was a violation of UN cease-fire resolutions.

they do not want us to enter this particular facility." In response, lraq said it had barred the team because it believed the building contained nothing related to the Gulf War resolutions, which required Baghdad to destroy weapons of mass destruction and the means of manufacturing them.

A U.S. educator cites new trends and unmet goals. Page 2. erngees flee Somalia for a new

Business/Finance

Italy raised interest rates to defend the battered lira. Page 7. Bond investors do not foresce a strong U.S. recovery. Page 9.

High Wages Lure Brazilians to 'Bright Lights of France' brightest in this region straddling the equator. By James Brooke Fleeing a decade of stagnation, Brazilians are mi-New York Times Service OIAPOQUE, Brazil — After a few shots of rum, fishermen who gather nightly on a riverside wharf

French Guiana has only 100,000 people. Brazil's here often say that, peering through the tropical haze of the eastern Amazon, they can see "the bright lights of France."
Indeed, 15 minutes down the Oiapoque River by of them poor. wooden canoes, bundreds embark every week from motorized canoe, on the opposite bank, lies a

thinly populated corner of Europe: St. Georges de l'Oyapock, in neighboring French Guiana. Historically, Brazil has been a nation that received immigrants, not one that sent out emigrants. Traditionally, this remote edge of the country was a beacon for French convicts escaping Devil's Island and the thick jungles of French

But now it is the lights of France that burn

grating to French Guiana in search of European

five states closest to it have 20 million people, most Without life jackets and packed into precarious

here for the perilous, seven-hour journey to Cayenne, the capital of the French department.
"You have to hit the beach running." Iran Bernardino, a Brazilian veteran of the trip, counseled a friend late one afternoon as they waited for the sun

to set before climbing into a river cance. With French work visas virtually impossible to obtain, most Brazilians enter the department illegally by way of Cayenne. Some continue to Kouron, site of the European Space Agency's launching complex, which has become the world's busiest commercial satellite center. "Until I was caught, I was earning 9,000 francs a

month in a furniture factory in Cayenne," Mr. Bernardino said, an amount worth about \$1,750 now. By contrast, the 36-year-old former construction worker noted, B. azil's legal minimum salary is \$67 a month.

Oiapoque, an isolated Amazon village without a sewer system, without a high school and without a working telephone at the town hall, has become the latest contact point between two tectonic plates -the economically developed north and the economically deprived south.

The deep recession has sent Brazilians knocking on all doors. As many as 1 million Brazilians have emigrated to the United States, Japan and Europe

since 1980. Most recently, they have turned to

"We used to be one big family here," Mayor Romain Garros of St. Georges said. "Now we have more and more canoes going downriver with ille-

Outside the town hall, St. Georges looks like a French village transported to the Amazon. French taxpayers foot the bill.

In the oppressive humidity, France's blue, white and red flag hangs limply near a whitewashed obelisk honoring local men killed in World War I. On a far side of the central square, a supermarket sells paté and Camembert imported from the "Me-

On a road to the airport, a new hospital and high school attest to largesse flowing from Paris. The See BEACON, Page 6

Kiosk

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq barred a team of United Nations

Karen Jansen, an American who heads the 16-member team, said outside the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, "For some reason

al systems.

As the education issue gains prominence in the U.S. electoral debate, Vartan Gregorian, the head of Brown University, spoke with Joseph Fitchett of the IHT about American education-

Q. Can George Bush -or anyone else - be "the education president" and overhaul the system?

A. If he insists on action, not just more debate. In the last 15 years, a consensus has developed about what needs to be done in elementary and secondary education: The curriculum has to climinate mushy overlaps with college subjects and focus more on basics, then each school each teacher - has to take more responsibility for getting the job done.

This approach has been tried in some of the most unpromising situations and worked spectacularly well. The change is important to universities so we can stop having to devote a year to remedial work

Q. The educational entrepreneur Chris Whittle says that the system cannot change from within, so he is proposing a national network of private schools based on interactive video and other high-tech delivery systems and partly financed by advertising in the classroom.

Is it a good idea?

A. I believe that education has to remain a public service. It doesn't concern me personally at Brown, which is private.

MONDAY Q&A

But we must uphold a vital U.S. value: Democracy and excellence are not exclusive, educational barriers must not forge a permanent underclass.

Q. How does U.S. higher education compare to European and Japanese? A. It has no match anywhere in the world, so far. We are a net exporter of education. There are 400,000 to 500,000 foreign students in our universities from all over the world -- as many as the entire student body in some big European

One strength is our emphasis on com-bining the theoretical and practical, the abstract and the experimental.

The campus system forges educational communities, not commuter students. Our faculty members do not feel it beneath their dignity to work personally with students - something that is often looked down on in continental European

We have 3,000 institutions of higher learning, of different types and levels, so we can adapt to society's changing needs. American culture is so powerful that it is becoming universal; most of the new East European leaders were partly educated in the United States.

Q. Is the system threatened by ethnic tensions of the sort that exploded in Los

A. The makeup of American society, which has become a microcosm of the world, is considered by many to be a weakness. In fact, diversity is a strength, part of the historical dynamic that has enabled America to renew itself again

Many leading U.S. universities right now are headed by immigrants — something that could not happen in any other major nation. The country has been re-

Asian-Americans, for example, are Americans who will strengthen America - somebody has got to.

Q. But universities seem beset with problems of multiculturalism.

A. I have some worries. For one thing, in the major scientific disciplines at postgraduate levels, 50 percent of the students are foreign nationals who may take their talent elsewhere.

Another problem is that affirmative action that started in the 1960s was intended essentially to help African-Amercans because they had been excluded from the national system. But this vehicle has become so full of other passengers -Hispanics, Asians, others - that it's not working, especially in recession.

Multiculture is a growing force: America thinks of itself as a civilization, not a culture in the European sense, so some and Communists, Germans and Russians Americans started drawing attention to — to justify spending on intellectual the cultures they left behind and now the goods, from science to foreign languages, interest is for ethnic groups to stress the contribution that they have made - as some short-sighted mistakes.

peatedly saved by new immigrants. Chicanos, blacks, Japanese Americans — to the country's civilization.

The second of th

Q. Are these trends causing problems in universities?

A. They add to the explosion of knowledge, which is beyond any institution's ability to convey in four years and even to store in our libraries. So we have an intellectual and economic crisis, complicated by the intricate make-up of American society. We have to reform our public high schools.

And we can use our resources better by teaming up with foreign institutions of higher learning to marry up our strengths. Brown has ties in Japan. In Europe, we have parmers in France, Germany. Italy and England. We also have a satellite program with the Russian academy for educational video-conferencing. All this international opening is not just economic, it's also intellectually important as we adjust to an era of peace.

For 70 years, we used enemies - Nazis - to justify spending on intellectual

WORLD BRIEFS

Rabin Courts Ultraorthodox Party

JERUSALEM (AP) - Yitzhak Rabin's chances of forming a government improved Sunday when a religious party said it was making progress toward joining his Labor Party coalition.

Interior Minister Arych Deri of Shas, or Sephardic Torah Guardians.

an ultraorthodox party that won seven seats in elections last month, merwith Labor Party negotiators and said that "based on the goodwill.]... encountered, this evening there can be progress in the negotiations."

The likelihood of Shas joining the coalition gives Mr. Rabin greater leverage over the rightist Tzomet party and lefust Meretz bloc with whom he is negotiating. Tromet, with 8 seats, and Meretz, with 12, have criticized a draft of Labor's government guidelines that would carb construction of some Jewish settlements in the occupied territories while

Gunmen in Algeria Kill 5 Policemen

ALGIERS (AFP) — Gunmen killed five policemen overnight in the town of Boudouacu el Bahri, the police said Sunday. The attack, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of the capital, was the first fatal assault on the police since President Mohammed Boudial was assassinated June 29. A spokesman did not specify whether the policemen

55% Oppose New Japan Troop Law

TOKYO (Reuters) — A majority of Japanese oppose a new law that allows the government to send troops overseas for the first time since

World War II, according to a new poll.

Almost 55 percent of the 2,000 respondents said they opposed government plans to send troops overseas to join United Nation peacekeeping operations in Cambodia and other trouble spots. Forty-two percent said they supported the plan. The poll was published by the Tokyo Shimbun. The troop plan is expected to be one of the main issues in the election campaign for the upper legislative house, which begins Wednesday.

Woman Proposed as Polish Leader

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland's badly divided political parties, under pressure from President Lech Walesa to form a new government, on Sunday proposed Hanna Suchocka as prime minister.

Seven parties, hears to the Solidarity trade union, backed the 46-yearold academic, who would be the country's first woman prime minister. But the parties remained at odds over forming a new cabinet.

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U.S. Warns

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Waldemar Pawiak, who has served as prime minister for one month, offered to step down last week after failing to form a cabinet.

War-Crime Charges for 2 Frenchmen

PARIS (AFP) — The Bordeaux Court of Appeal has brought charges against two top French police officials during World War II, René Bousquet and Maurice Papon, for their activities during the Nazi occupation, judicial sources said Sunday.

Mr. Bousquet, the secretary-general of the French police under the Vichy government, was charged with crimes against humanity, the weekly Le Point said Saturday. It said the same charge was brought against Maurice Papon, the police general secretary in the Gironde department. The men, both 82, have already been charged with war crimes, Mr. Bousquet in Paris and Mr. Papon in Bordeaux. The latest charges, stemming from an inquiry begun in Bordeaux in April, are expected to establish the roles they played in deportations of Jews in 1943 and 1944.

Rockets Cripple Kabul and Kill 100

KABUL (Reuters) — The capital of Afghanistan was without water and power Sunday after rocket attacks that killed at least 100 people and wounded 300. Islamic Party forces led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar bombarded the Afghan capital from positions in the mountains on Saturday. President Burhanuddin Rabbani, serving his first week in office, narrowly avoided injury when a rocket fell less than 100 meters from a meeting. An Islamic Party spokesman in Peshawar, Pakistan, said the shooting had been intended to stop the entry into Kabul of Ustad Farid, a party commander nominated by Mr. Hekmatyar as prime minister-

For the Record

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Victoria Anne Reggie, a Washington lawyer, were married in a small civil ceremony attended by about 30 close relatives in the senator's house in McLean, Virginia. It is the second marriage for both.

The 35-year-old recipient of a baboon liver that was transplanted a week ago has improved and is walking the halls of his intensive care unit, a hospital spokeswoman said Sunday in Pittsburgh. His condition has been upgraded to serious from critical.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Late-night singing has been banned in bars on the waterfront of Lamaca, Cyprus. The Cyprus Mail quoted the police Sunday as saying the ban resulted from complaints about customers' singing to recorded

This Week's Holidays

FRIDAY: Manritania

SATURDAY: Mongolia.

The Weather

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

MONDAY: Guyana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia. TUESDAY: Tanzania, Zambia. THURSDAY: Argentina, Morocco.

ian but populated mainly by Arme-The news agency Pro-Armenia

villages were seized late Saturday,

Moldovan Defense Ministry said

Russian-speaking separatists and Moldovan forces in at least four towns, including Bendery, on the western bank of the Dniestr River. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and President Mircea Sne-

gur of Moldova met in Moscow on Friday and agreed on a cease-fire that would set up a neutral zone patrolled by "buffer forces" in the fisputed eastern region. But clashes resumed only a few

But workers who have struggled to keep an international aid operation moving through months of lighting were doubtful about how

The UN observers are here to

Karabakh

Lose Iown MOSCOW — Azerbaijani troops have taken control of the northern town of Mardakert in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Ka-

rabakh, news agencies said Sunday. The Interfax press service in Moscow said most of the 25,000 residents of the town had been evacuated. It added, quoting Armenian sources: "Dozens of people have been killed. Hundreds are

The Turan press agency in Azeraijan said the republic's troops had destroyed Armenian positions in the town and in surrounding villages. It gave no information on

casualties.

About 2,000 people have died in four years of fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh, which is in Azerbai-

said Mardakert and several nearby Turan said the Azerbaijani forces had opened a corridor from the town to allow Armenian fighters to leave but they refused to do so. Armenian losses were heavy, it

added, quoting a statement from the Defense Ministry in Baku. In ethnic unrest elsewhere in the former Soviet Union, At least 12 people were killed and 35 wounded in clashes in Moldova's breakaway Trans-Dnestr region overnight, the

It reported fighting between

hours after the trace was an-(Reuters, AFP)

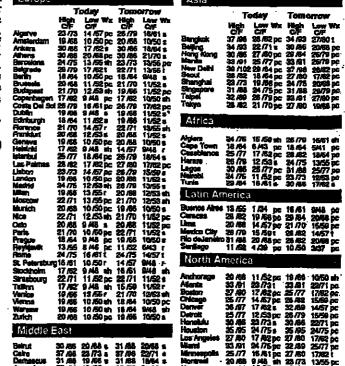
UN Observers Arrive in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The first group of United Nations military observers flew into the Somali capital, Mogadishu, on Sunday as street fighting that has driven most of the civilian population out of the city subsided.

long the full might last.

monitor the cease-fire agreed to

North America Europe



Pilots Brave Gunfire With Sarajevo Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina — Despite high risks caused by artillery fire, pilots continued Sunartillery fire, pilots continued Sunday to land relief supplies at the

Sarajevo airport. A UN spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said the danger in flying aid into the Rosnian capital, besieged for three months by Serbian irregu-lar forces, was "unacceptably high - but as long as there is a will to

fly, the airlift goes on."

More than 300 tons of food and medicines have been flown into Sarajevo. Most of this has been distributed, but the humanitarian under UN control. groups delivering the aid quickly exhausted the supplies and said much more would be needed.

to fight for control of the capital, Croats who live in Bosnia-Herzegovina prepared to carve out their own autonomous region.
Officials said a decision to set up Croat autonomous area, complete with its own government.

As Serbian-led forces continued

schools and press, was made at a meeting of the presidency of the Croatian Council of Herzeg-Bosna in the border town of Grude. "We believe that Herzeg-Bosna should be one of three parts in

Bosnia-Herzegovina with political and cultural autonomy," Jozo Maric, the Croat mayor of Grude, said by telephone. The area, cutting down the middle of the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, would be

centered on the mountains of western Herzegovina, the home of radical Croatian nationalism. Mostar would be the capital. Croat forces captured the city of

miles) southwest of Sarajevo, after two months of fighting. Croats form 17.3 percent of Bosnia's 4.3 million population, while Muslims make up 43.7 percent and

126,000 people, 130 kilometers (80

Serbs 31.3 percent. Mr. Eckhard went to the Saraievo airport to welcome General Satish Nambiar, commander of UN forces, who planned to hold separate talks with President Alija Izet-

begovic, a Muslim, and the Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic. The crackle of small-arms fire could be heard at intervals close to the airport but UN officers said shooting had decreased in intensity

"Nambiar is trying to reduce the Corps in Frankfur.

countries.

an Community negotiator. Mr. Eckhard said General Nambiar would discuss the cease-fire

earlier accused both sides of cheating and said it was evident that not all heavy artillery had been placed

wounded across Bosnia. The national death toll is officially 7,561, with 35,000 others missing and presumed dead, according to the Bos-nian Institute for Public Health. Meanwhile, delegates to the 52-

around the airport and an agreement to put heavy weapons in the area under UN surveillance. General Lewis MacKenzie of Canada, the local UN commander,

At latest count, there were 6,716 people in Sarajevo who have been wounded in the war and 27,412

member Conference on Security and Cooperation parliamentary assembly, a European security conference meeting in Budapest, ac-cused Serbs of forcibly ousting thousands of Bosnians from their



homes in an ethnic-cleansing oper-ation. (Revers, AFP) A Bosnian irregular in sunglasses and tennis shoes taking life easy on Sunday in a cemetery near the Kosevo Hospital in Sarajevo.

Bonn Seeks Controls on Foreign Troops

By Steve Vogel

Washington Post Service throw off one of the last vestiges of postwar domination by World War II victors by wresting added control over the hundreds of thousands of foreign troops still stationed on its soil. After months of contentious negotiations with six nations, including the United States, a

live in Germany is expected to be finished in coming weeks, according to officials close to Germany has insisted on asserting its sovereignty in the new Status of Forces pact, the officials said. It seeks new restrictions on night

new treaty governing how the troops train and

There is an underlying theme on the part of the German negotiators that Germany is an independent country and is not occupied by anybody," said Lieutenant General David Maddox, commander of the U.S. Army's V

foreign forces broad freedoms that have be-BONN - Germany is expected soon to come a sore point for those Germans who resent having large foreign armies and air forces living and training in their densely populated

Following unification in October 1990. Germany insisted on a new treaty, but Washington "persuaded them to push it off" until last year, according to a U.S. official in Washington. The ensuing negotiations with Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, the United States, and the Netherlands "were very tough and very difficult," said Karsten Voigt, a military specialist for the

opposition Social Democratic Party. Free Democrats, part of the ruling coalition in

After operating in Germany with a relatively free hand for more than 40 years, some allies find this difficult to understand, Mr. Hoyer said. "Politically, they completely accept Ger-

The current treaty, dating from 1959, allows many as a sovereign state. Mentally, this pro-

Talks have been particularly difficult with the British and French, according to one German official. But U.S. officials report that they have resisted Germany's insistence on broad authority at the three training areas maintained

The six countries together have about 235,000 troops in Germany, some of whom are to be withdrawn. There are also approximately 150,000 former Soviet troops, not subject to the treaty, in the process of withdrawing.

Delicate issues in talks with the United States include the question of nighttime training and flight restrictions. Defense Minister Volker Ruhe said in Washington Thursday that "when you had the Communists right at your doorstep and the plane had 90 decibels, it was noisy but O.K." Now, he said, "it sounds much louder."

Other complaints include tanks tearing up fields, low-flying jets screeching across the sky, and live-fire training at ranges on Sundays, which are sacrosanct in Germany.

We have had to make clear that we are a training by U.S. troops and controls on U.S. fully sovereign nation, and that allied forces in this country are here by our free will," said Werner Hoyer, parliamentary leader for the military hiring practices. The restrictions have been strongly resisted by the Pentagon.

by the U.S. military on German soil.

Somali Refugees' Voyage Was a New Nightmare

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service ADEN, Yemen - They were desperate to escape the guns and the shelling, the bandits who stole their cars, looted their homes, killed them for nothing. They sought food, of which they had litlle, and clean water and medicine, of which they had none. In short, they craved exit from their homeland, Somalia, which one of them likened to an atomic wasteland. So when the radio station in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, broadcast the news that a ship would take passengers to this port city for \$100 a head, about 3,500 Somali men, women and children grabbed the chance to flee the internecine warfare that was destroy-

But what was meant to be a fiveday passage to deliverance aboard the cargo vessel Gob Wein instead became a deadly 10-day voyage as the freighter hugged the rugged, steamy coastline of Yemen seeking a port that would accept it.

Finally, out of food and water in temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees centigrade), with children and elderly dying of exposure and dehydration, the Gob Wein was intentionally run aground a few kilometers from Aden harbor, where passengers umped into the sea to reach land before dying. In the end, nearly 150

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threatening to destroy their nations source said. and lives: guns, enduring poverty, and a power vacuum left by the withdrawal of East and West into

which the politically ambitious and

sectarian feuds have rushed. The Gob Wein is also a story of those who seek to profit from souls searching for an end to suffering. And it is a tale of patience. Cast up like flotsam on a dirty beach, many Gob Wein survivors said that despite the heat, the flies, the lack of privacy, and the long lines for food and medicine in the temporary beach camp where they sleep in tents, they are happy because it is an improvement on what they left behind.

"We have seen the worst days of our lives in Mogadishu," said Khalif Shira Hossein, 39, a former government employee whose wife was killed during shelling in January.
"I'm economically ruined, but I'm very happy because I'm safe," he said. "The only thing I'm very

worried about now are the people

left in Somalia, who are being starved and killed by those who don't know the meaning of a na-Ali Mohammed, 41, director of a Somali shipping agency, said that after hearing of the Gob Wein on \$550 - the lowest in the otherwise the radio, he paid \$100 to travel to oil-rich Arabian Peninsula - Ye-Aden. Children between ages 6 and 12 were charged \$50, and those under 6, \$20, he and other refugees men was already struggling to absorb about 850,000 of its own citi-

About 3,600 people paid to embank on the Gob Wein, giving their money to Omar Badr, the agent for the ship's owner, Ghaifar Kateri, a Yemeni. Mr. Badr had said that the sea voyage would be about five days, and that they should bring their own provisions, refugees said Mr. Kateri, who did not respond to cent years.

died of hunger, thirst or drowning.

The passengers aboard the ship brought 1,600 Somalis — at \$150 a brough seem a metaphor for the millions of head — to Yemen last April in people powerless against forces another of his boats, a Yemeni

Before the Gob Wein set sail, about 400 to 500 nonpaying pas-sengers reportedly forced their way onto the ship, forcing some who had paid and already loaded their possessions — to be left behind. according to Western and Yemeni

The refugees differed on precise-

ly when the Gob Wein left port, but

A five-day passage

to deliverance aboard a cargo vessel mrned deadly. it was around June 11. Unknown to

its passengers, an order had gone

out from the Yemeni government that no more ships with Somali refugees were to enter its ports, according to a Yemeni source. He said Mr. Kateri was informed of this decision before the Gob Wein left Somalia. Since last summer, there has been a steady stream of boats arriving here with Somali refugees, pre-senting Yemen with a crushing bur-

den. With a per capita income of

zens who fled Saudi Arabia during the buildup to the Gulf War because of Saudi anger at Yemen's support for Iraq.
With the arrival of the Gob Wein, the largest shipload of refugoes so far. Yemen is sheltering 50,000 Somalis, a small portion of the estimated 600,000 who have fled to neighboring countries in re-

gees, but that the international community must provide for them. This week, the governor of Aden is giving the UN High Commissioner for Refugees a plot of land on which to build a more permanent camp for the Gob Wein arrivals

25,000 people, UN officials said. Not all refugee-laden vessels have headed for Yemen. At least one ship tried to dock in Sandi Arabia last year, but was turned away, Western and Yemeni sources said. Despite the proximity of the Somali refugee situation, Saudi Arabia, whose per capita income is about \$8,000, has offered no direct

assistance, the sources said. By June 17, when most passengers had already used up their food and water, the Gob Wein had made its way across the Gulf of Aden and without explanation steamed not into Aden, but into the Yemeni port of Mukalla, 500 kilometers (300 miles) to the east. Port authorities refused it entry, but sent downshore from Aden harbor on out 4,000 liters of water — about a liter for each passenger. Mr. Hos-sein said an elderly couple and an infant died in Mukalla port and their bodies were thrown over-

The ship's captain, Martin Rugas, 54, of the Philippines, headed west to Aden. During the two-day trip, water ran out. Some passengers dropped buckets by rope into the ocean to hoist seawater to drink. More people began to die. There is no reliable number on

how many perished before the Gob Wein ran aground, but most refusee estimates are 45 to 60. Several

did, a Yemeni source said. The next morning, a few refugees and two crew members took lifeboats from the anchored ship and headed for port to take on water, the source and others. The site can hold up to said. As they motored into the harhor. Yemeni security forces fired shots into the air to make them turn around, but the men ignored the Permission for the ship to berth

> cracy and be relayed to Mr. Rugas, the refugees took matters into their own hands. According to refugees and UN sources, the captain was set upon by knife-wielding passengers who ordered him to head for shore. Mr. Rugas, who could not be reached for comment, grounded the ship at Hisswa, a flat, black-sand beach

The sight of land about 100 me-

ters away was too much to resist for

to pick up water was finally grant-

ed by the authorities, this source

said. But before the order could

work its way through the bureau-

many passengers and, despite choppy seas and the long drop from the deck, they began to jump overboard. One refugee said he threw his elderly mother into the ocean. Some people tossed children. Mr. Hossein, who said he was weak

from no food or water for two days.

The more exhausted ones did not

also leaped.

make it to shore.

the afternoon of June 21.

In all, 30 people from the Gob Wein died on Hisswa beach, most refugees reported that some youths of them children, a UN official stole food and water from others said. but that, contrary to previous re-On June 23, two days after the

ports, there were no rapes or mur- grounding, the order came for disembarkation. As it took place, When the Gob Wein arrived in more dead were found aboard.

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President Bush, batting in a softball game, hoped that his Fourth of July swing through Faith, North Carolina, was a campaign hit.

Reagan Rejected Perot's Vietnam View

By Patrick E. Tyler

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12 cabinet.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - As a way to win the repatriation of any U.S. servicemen still held in Southeast Asia, Ross Perot unsuccessfully sought to persuade the Reagan White House to begin limited economic relations with Vietnam and expand diplomatic contacts.

At the time, Washington was taking a harder diplomatic line with Hanoi toward the same end. In a report to President Ronald Resean

dated Apail 8, 1987, after Mr. Perot returned from Hanoi, the Texas businessman promot-ed several ideas, including the establishment of a Victnamese "economic representative" in the Swiss or Swedish embassies and a reciprocal U.S. business office in Hanoi, a former Reagan aide said.

Mr. Perot also offered to pay for a Viet-namese delegation to the United States to study U.S. industries.

In a list of recommended future actions that accompanied his report, Mr. Perot said he would finance a U.S. tour for Vietnam's leading war hero, General Vo Nguyen Giap, as part of a package of "good faith" gestures

Mr. Perot said in his letter that the moves would be a "small price to pay" if they led to the release of U.S. POWs.

The recommendations were rejected by Mr. Reagan after administration officials argued that U.S. policy toward Hanci should stay on course, requiring Vietnam to meet its pledges to withdraw from Cambodia and clear up issues relating to missing U.S. servicemen from the Vietnam War era before Washington considered diplomatic recognition and lifting a longstanding trade embar-

Commenting on Mr. Perot's actions at the time, a senior spokesman in his undeclared presidential campaign said in Dallas that the Reagan administration had had "no effective game plan" on Americans missing or still held prisoner in Southeast Asia.

He added that Mr. Perot had been asked to develop one, and that he did so and delivered it to the administration. But the Reagan administration, he said, was too preoccupied with the Iran-contra scandal to follow through and implement the plan.

The letter to Mr. Reagan is the most illuminating document that has emerged so far from Mr. Perot's short-tenured service to the Reagan White House as an unofficial reviewer of POW-MIA policies.

To a number of Reagan administration

officials, Mr. Perot's proposals raised questions about his approach to foreign policy. Members of a committee supervising policy toward Vietnam under the National Security Council criticized the proposals because they granted "concessions without performance," veral of them said in recent interviews. These officials were concerned that Mr.

Perot's eagerness to make progress on the POW-MIA issue was being manipulated by Hanoi leaders seeking to use it as leverage to bring an end to their diplomatic and econom-The document shows that Mr. Perot was

seeking to place himself in the role of broker of a new economic relationship between Washington and Hanoi as part of his strategy to secure the release of the Americans he believed were still being held.
"They are interested in direct assistance

from the private sector, feeling that the private sector knows more about business than the government," he wrote to Mr. Reagan, adding parenthetically, "I believe this is their primary interest in me." A few paragraphs later, he noted, "The Vietnamese have studied me in detail." At the same time, Mr. Perot said that he

had explained to Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, "that it would not be possible for our two countries to work together until the POW-MIA problem was re-

"He accepts this," Mr. Perot added, "but needs shows of good faith on our part."

Reagan officials observed that Mr. Thach, the most pro-Western member of Hanoi's Politburo, appeared to be using his relation-ship with Mr. Perot and the promise of economic development through such a relationship in an internal power struggle with hardliners. Mr. Thach was forced to retire a year

Richard Childress, a former National Security Council official who was supervising POW-MIA policy at the time, said recently that Mr. Perot's actions were "directly undermining" negotiations. His approach "represents naive acceptance of a strategy of re-sponding to the laundry list of well known iemamese objectives as if it would automatically bring cooperation."

Mr. Childress said that U.S. negotiators who went to Hanoi three months afterward faced hostility from the disappointed Viet-

Mr. Perot's letter to Mr. Reagan reflects his blend of sharp criticism of government competence and his enthusiasm for action and government activism, if necessary, in support of a worthy cause.

His proposals, had Mr. Reagan followed them, would have marked an abrupt change

in strategy. Washington's view was that Vietnam needed to make a show of "good faith" by cooperating with U.S. efforts to complete a final accounting of Vietnam War dead. "History has shown that concessions prior to performance is death," Mr. Childress said. They'll take and take and take. We've learned that over 25 years."

In Muddled Race, Some Truths Are Clear

taker for Mr. Clinton. Mr. Clin-

harder in a three-way race, where

voters always have someplace else

tense, Mr. Bush could also pay a

cumulative price for being chroni-

cally on the attack; voters, after all,

have repeatedly shown their dis-

taste for politics and politicians

this year. At the moment, that appears to be a risk the Republicans

are willing to take, although they

are trying to insulate the president

himself from the attacking being

This leads to a third major devel-opment in June: The president's

continued malaise. After a month

when the Bush forces tried negative

politics and positive appeals, took

their own forays into the new talk-

show campaign, and pulled off a successful summit meeting with

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Rus-

sia - tried, in other words, just

about everything - Mr. Bush re-

mained stuck, frustrated, mable to

Polls showed the president with about a third of the voters in a

closely packed race, an embarrass-

ing place for an incumbent presi-

is the means with which to portray

positively President Bush's sub-stantial accomplishments so they

are greater appreciated by the

American people," said Rich Bond,

chairman of the Republican Na-

tional Committee. "We've figured

out how to move the other guys. We

just haven't ligured out how to

only deepened by last week's eco-

nomic news. The unemployment

rate reached 7.8 percent, an eight-

The president's dilemma was

"What we're still grappling with

dent to be.

move ourselves.

done on his behalf.

In a race this long and this in-

By Robin Toner New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a month of high panic and strange omens as the two major parties struggled to adjust to Ross Perot and a three-way race for the presidency, a few rough lessons are

First and foremost, Mr. Perot's rivals learned that the Dallas bil-

NEWS ANALYSIS

lionaire would bleed just like any other politician. In May and early June, his surge in the polls had crossed most of the lines of ideology, demographics, party and region, a strange new phenomenon from talk-show land that seemed immune to the normal rules of poli-

After a month in the arena, however, getting frisked by the news media and worked over by Republican surrogates for President George Bush, Mr. Perot looked more vulnerable to both parties. Second, all sides got a lesson in

how attack politics can have unintended consequences in a threeway race. The Bush forces went after Mr. Perot last month, making a strategic decision to try to cap his movement early on. And two polls released last week showed that Mr. Perot was indeed acquiring an increasingly negative image in the minds of many voters. But the candidate who was gaining was not Mr. Bush, but Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, who carefully stayed outside the fight and concentrated on rebuilding his own im-

Veterans of three-way statewide primaries already knew this lesson: Supporters peeled away from one candidate do not automatically go to his attacker. Democrats say this dynamic is particularly problematic for Mr. Bush. "He was able to beat Michael

issue of abortion.

"He was able to beat Michael year high, just as the Republicans Dukakis by constantly battering were trying to make their case

A Would-Be Partner Differs

With Clinton Over Abortion

WASHINGTON - Representative Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, who

is under consideration for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination.

seemed Sunday to put himself at odds with Bill Clinton's views on the

Mr. Hamilton said on national television that it was "perfectly appro-

Mr. Clinton, the Arkansas governor who is all but certain to be the

nominee, has spoken in support of what he calls the right of women to

make moral decisions without interference from the state. He has also said his running mate would share his views on abortion. Nevertheless,

Mr. Clinton has supported an Arkansas law that requires minors to

inform their parents, or a judge, of the intention to obtain an abortion.

Mr. Hamilton has said he has discussed the vice-presidential slot with

priate to put some restraint on a woman seeking an abortion," including imposing a 24-hour waiting period after an initial visit to a doctor.

him into the ground, and since voters had no place else to go, he survived and won without a mandate," said Stan Greenberg, a poll-

ton's allies say that strategy is front-runner in the polls.

"He's going to consolidate his Perot, which was largely positive.

"He was being propped up main" base and surge and be in first place for a while around his convention." said Charles Black, a senior adviser to the Bush campaign. "But then he's going to have a hell of a challenge to keep it."

quickly the poll numbers can pect."

against Mr. Clinton's new economic package. Some experts argue that support for Mr. Perot was always Some Republican strategists say exaggerated in the polls, a reflecthey expect Mr. Clinton to emerge tion of a brutish primary season from the Democratic Convention, that left many voters discontented, which begins next Monday, as the and thus easily swayed by the first wave of news coverage of Mr.

ly by media enthusiasm, in my opinion," said Nelson Polsby, a political scientist at the University of California at Berkeley. "I think there will come a point where this In fact, one of the cantionary will become a two-party race again, notes of the last month is how the way one would normally ex-

Clinton's Strategy: Stick to the Issues

By Gwen Ifill New York Times Service

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas - Taking advantage of the fruits of discipline, circumstance and political serendipity, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas is ready to enter the Democratic Party's nominating convention next Monday in the best strategic position he has enjoyed since his checkered presidential campaign began. Mr. Clinton used the long Independence Day weekend to consider

his vice presidential selection and to formulate a general election campaign that presents him as the most substantive and changeoriented candidate in a three-way race.

Recently, the campaign has had some success. Mr. Clinton and his aides are convinced that they succeeded in luring the White House onto their ground last week when rising unemployment statistics forced President George Bush to defend his handling of the econo-

my.

The day before, the president had taken the unusual step of submitting to random questions from White House tourists on a live television talk show - an approach used to advantage by both Mr. Clinton and Ross Perot, the undeclared independent candidate.

"The mood of the electorate is very different today than in 1988," said Paul Begala, a Clinton strategist. "That's the whole thing

George Bush doesn't get."

The Clinton camp's goal is to keep the debate centered on the economy and on an agenda of debatable specifics on topics like education and health care that will put the Bush-Quayle campaign on the defensive and contrast Mr. Clinton's details with Mr. Perot's

If this approach succeeds, it will allow Mr. Clinton to campaign for president on the terms he has long sought. Instead of answering questions about his character and his behavior, he will be debating the issues he is convinced voters want to hear more about.

"The one thing that's been clear throughout the 1992 campaign has been that people want real answers, not political ones," said Bruce Reed, the deputy campaign manager for policy. "And what most frustrates them about politics these days is that politicians say or do whatever it takes to get ahead instead of telling them honestly what they plan to do when they're president."

Mr. Clinton and his campaign staff are benefiting from the strategy they chose at the end of the primary season. They decided not to attack Mr. Perot, who was then surging in popularity polls, predicting that such a battle would make them look worse instead of "We swore almost a blood oath that we would spend June talking

about Bill Clinton and that we would not join in any political fight with either George Bush or Ross Perot," said Stan Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's poll taker. "We now have an audience."

Much of the Democrats' post-convention strategy is closely held. But the one clear strategy reflects the lessons they have learned. "You come out of the convention campaigning hard and never let up," said George Stephanopoulos, the campaign's communications director.

Haiti Must Brief Taste of Democracy Has Soured Mongolians Move Fast, U.S. Warns

By Lee Hockstader and Douglas Farah

Washington Past Service
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti —
As Haiti's economy sinks under the
weight of a crushing international
trade embargo, frustrated U.S. officials are pressing the country's onsted president and its new armybacked leader to solve Haiti's polit-

The new U.S. policy comes amid a growing sease here that Haiti is approaching a breaking point that it will not be long before the suffering and despair wrought by a buckling economy and political stalemate set off a new wave of political violence or widespread The United States and other

countries imposed the ban on trade with Haiti, the hemisphere's poorest nation, after the army deposed the populist president, the Rever-end Jean-Bertrand Austide, in a violent coup last fall.

In June, after months of uncertainty, the army and its political allies installed Marc L. Bazin, a 60year-old former World Bank economist with good connections in Washington, as prime minister. They hoped that he could use his contacts to end the embargo and Hait's political isolation. The presidency was left vacant. Since Mr. Bazin was chosen June

the United States has beginn what amounts to a two-pronged policy to push Father Aristide and the army-backed elite toward the negotiating table.

U.S. Customs agents and the Treasury Department, acting on an executive order by President George Bush, have tightened en-forcement of the trade embargo. They are searching vessels bound to and from Haiti, seizing contraband and pressing international shipping firms not to do business with the island nation.

While merchandise of all descriptions is still reaching the country, the U.S. action has further pushed up already high prices, raised social tensions and left Mr. Bazin with little room to maneuver.

Most analysts here say that Mr. Bazin probably has no more than six months to find a solution before the army loses patience. "If he doesn't deliver, he is useless to them," said a Haitian economist.

At the same time, U.S. officials said, the State Department has pressed Father Aristide to bargain with Mr. Bazin and dropped nonetoo-subtle hints that if he passed up this "important window of opportunity," the United States may drop or case the embargo.

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

KARAKORUM, Mongolia — Adiya's larder is empty and his much-patched trousers here split open, revealing an expanse of equally sorry underwear, but his clothing is not nearly as tattered as his Theorem not nearly as tattered as his illusions about

Two years ago, when a democratic revolu-tion swept across Mongolia as well as most of the Communist world, Adiya expected that life would improve. But these days, as he scours this dusty town for bread, butter and clothing, often unable to buy even what his of the economy. ration card entitles him to, he has been shorn

"Democracy is to blame," said Adiya, 55, an electrician who like most Mongolians uses only one name. "I think the democracy forces and by allowing uncontrolled free enterprise."

Such disenchantment helped the former

Communist Party win a crushing victory in parliamentary elections in late June, 70 seats to 6, defeating parties advocating swifter moves to democracy.

The main reason for the crisis is that Mongolia, a sparsely populated nation of 2.1 million between China and Russia, had deended for decades almost entirely on its Communist allies in Moscow.

Known as the unofficial 16th Soviet republic, Mongolia conducted more than 90 percent of its trade with Russia and Eastern Europe, and Soviet assistance was a bulwark

With the collapse of the Soviet economy, Mongolians now find themselves unable to obtain oil, medicine and spare parts.

As a result, the transition to a market economy is even more painful on the Mongolian steppes than in many other former Communist countries. Mongolians are not only tightening their belts; in some cases, again becoming a problem among older peo-ple, while about 12 percent of children now have rickets. Half of the pregnant women are in the capital, Ulan Bator, described how he

Mr. Clinton, but Mr. Clinton has refused to comment.

anemic, and the proportion of newborns weighing less than 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) has doubled, to 10 percent. In the industrial sector, production in ome sectors is 50 percent to 80 percent below 1990, and many factories find themselves unable to obtain raw materials. The

consumer price index rose 79 percent in the first five months of the year.

The rate of decline of the Mongolian economy could have brought this country to collapse if there had not been financial assistance from international finance organizations as well as donor countries," said the

first deputy minister of the National Develcoment Ministry. But Mongolia still has no money to buy from other countries and few products it can export to accumulate foreign currency. Ex- posed to share, not charge one another

felt life had gone awry.

"We've lost the humanity that used to exist among people," he said. "And Mongo-lians have lost interest in working. Even I have that feeling. Personally, I think we should have moved to a market economy

"Before, we used to enjoy working," he added. "I'm a radio technician, and I participated in six exhibitions. But now people with no skill — traders and businessmen — they live better than those of us with skills."

Distaste for entrepreneurs helps explain why relatively few Mongolians have started their own shops or businesses in the last two years. Other reasons are the lack of an entrepreneurial tradition — herdsmen were supports plummeted 55 percent last year and and the difficulty of getting supplies.

Patten in Hong Kong: Because of vitamin C deficiency, scurvy is another 27 percent in the first five months of Informality Is Keynote 1992.

LONDON - Chris Patten, the former Conservative Party chairman, signals a change in style when he takes over Thursday as probably the last British governor of Hong

In London, the lifelong politi-cian hinted that his would be a more populist administration. It is important for the governor, he said, to "take the lead in having public support for his policies."

The governor-designate prom-

ised a "more accessible and informal" style, eschewing the ornate official uniform of the colony's governor, with its white plumes and golden braids. "I'd like to arrive in Hong Kong looking very much the same as all those who daily go to world," he said.

On specifics, however, Mr. Patten was far less forthcoming. He said he intended to devote his first few months in Hong Kong to dis-cussions with political and business figures and to a careful assessment of the situation. Only in October, when he addresses the colony's Legislative Council, will be be pre-pared to outline policies to guide Hong Kong until it is handed back to China in 1997.

He reiterated the British government's pledge to review Hong Kong's progress toward democrati-zation ahead of the colony's 1995

And on the subject of the cur-rently stalled discussions with Chi-na over the construction of a new \$14.4 billion airport, Mr. Patten insisted that its completion was in the best interests of not only Hong Kong but of China and the region. In contrast to Mr. Patten's predecessor, Lord Wilson, the academic Sinologist and diplomat who in recent years found himself under increasing attack for being overly

sensitive to the political needs and

gested he would be more willing to be a strong advocate of Hong Kong's interests. For those who worry that he

lacks the experience of foreign affairs in general and Chinese affairs in particular, Mr. Patten seized the opportunity at a press conference Saturday to point out that as a junior minister in the Foreign Office and elsewhere in his career he had had direct dealings with the Chinese. He cited his recent negotiating of a concessional financing agreement with China as proof that it is possible to disagree without causing offense, much less engendering "public controversy." A relaxed and even jovial Mr.

Patten defined himself however, as one with a marked preference for work there and who make it one of the economic wonders of the world," he said.

AMERICAN tel. Minutes afterward, "the phone in my room rang. A voice **TOPICS** said: This is the front desk. There's been a report of a leak on

Violence Increases In U.S. Courtrooms

American courtrooms, designed as settings for peaceful resolution of conflict, increasing-ly are prone to violence, prompt-ing renewed calls for tighter se-

When a gunman opened fire in a Fort Worth, Texas, courtroom last week, killing two lawyers and wounding two judges, it was the sixth such incident this year. "I believe we're all vulnerable, all of us in public service today," the Fort Worth police chief, Thomas Windham, said after the shootings. "We try to operate in a manner to be accessible. We can't lock ourselves away from the public

Robert Payant, dean of the National Judicial College, a non-profit organization in Reno, Novada, that trains judges in court-room procedure, said, "We appear to be an increasingly violent society, and our institutions that heretofore have been kind of immune to violence are no longer

The National Conference of State Trial Judges advises courthouses to use metal detectors and X-ray machines, standard at all 353 federal courthouses. But the cost deters some jurisdictions - about \$29,000 for an X-ray machine and about \$4,000 for a

Short Takes

In the letters column of The New York Times, Janet Bode of New York writes that on a busi-

ness trip last November she) checked into a Los Angeles hoyour floor. Before you settle in, we're sending a maintenance man to check it.' I bought the con. I opened my door. The man stuck a gun in my face." She said that she was pistol-whipped and

The University of Arizona's Garbage Project, which has sorted through a quarter-million pounds of garbage in the past two decades, has found that only 5 percent of much-maligned pre-pared food — microwave dinners, takeout food and packaged soups — ends up in the garbage as food waste. The food category with the most positive public profile, fresh produce, also is the biggest contributor to food waste: 35 to 40 percent of it ends up as garbage. This figure does not include thrown-away portions of produce that aren't really waste - rinds, peels, skins and so on, which constitute a considerable category unto them-

Parents with computers can now log outo an electronic bulletin board that offers an array of child-care information. The service, initiated by New Parents Network, a nonprofit organization in Tucson, Arizona, began in May, 1991, and has generated hundreds of thousands of calls from parents, hospitals and social service agencies. It offers information on such subjects as government-recalled toys or car scats, immunization, nutrition and what to do if a child has

How to reply to the bore who

swallowed poison.

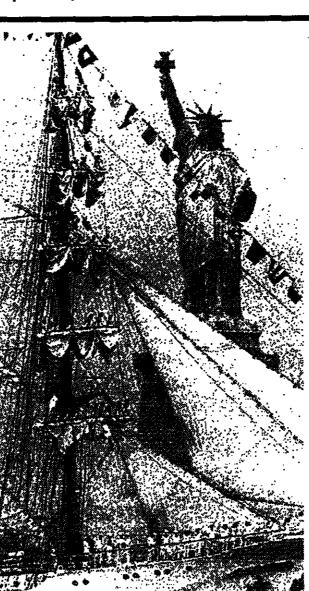
without explaining what activity he or she is proposing? Ann Landers, the advice columnist, suggests a noncommittal "How thoughtful of you to call. What do you have in mind?"

About People Margot Perot, wife of Ross

Perot, the undeclared presidential candidate, took a fling on Broadway as an angel. "I had asked Ross if I could do that," she told The Washington Post, and he said, You know, that's the worst possible business you can ever imagine if you want to make money. But, if you just want to do it 'I said, 'Well, I just want to do it.'" So Mr. Perot gave his wife a piece of the action amount unspecified — for her birthday. The show she picked was "Crazy for You." It opened to rave reviews in February, has won Tony, Drama Desk, Outer Critics Circle and Helen Hayes awards and is still packing them in. Broadway sources say Mrs. Perot will have no trouble recouping her investment — and

Dan Quayle is not the only prominent politician to spell potato as potatoe. So did George Washington, according to a spokesman at Ferry Farm, site of Washington's boyhood home near Fredericksburg, Virginia, In May, 1787, Washington wrote planting instructions that included, "When the Potatoe vines had risen 6 Inches through this bed of straw "The Oxford English Dictionary says the accepted spelling has been potato as far back as 1587. A spokesman for Mr. Quayle said, "We're delighted to see he's in such fine company."

Arthur Higbee



sailing past the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. The ship was part of a flotilla celebrating the 500th anniversary of

Christopher Columbus's voyage to the New World in 1492.

AT LIBERTY IN NEW YORK — A tall ship from Colombia

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Herald Cribune.

So Many Ethnic Wars

nate over the ethnic war now raging in Moldova between Romanians and Slavs.

Until recently, few outsiders had heard of Moldova, let alone its rebellious Trans-Dniester region, bordering Ukraine. But fierce fighting in this former Soviet republic has already cost more than a thousand lives, uprooted more than 20,000 refugees and drawn in elements of the Russian Army.

While President Boris Yeltsin seeks a peaceful solution, other Russian politicians prefer inflammatory speeches. All Europe has a powerful stake in preventing Yugoslavia-like carnage. And all Europe now has a chance to address ethnic conflict starting Thursday, at the Helsinki meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which President George Bush will attend.

The conflict between Moldova's Romanian majority and the Slavic minority east of the Dniester River has deep and bitter roots. Fifty years ago, following his pact with Hitler, Stalin seized the Romanian areas. Later, Nazi advances restored them to Romanian fascist control.

Later still, Stalin recovered his prize and merged it with a slice of the Ukraine east of the Dniester to create Soviet Moldovia. This became independent Moldova after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

One Yugoslavia is enough for any continent. Europeans cannot afford to procrastions by horrific persecutions, alternately victimizing Romanians and Slavs. But the present generation need not repeat the bloody past. A more humane approach to this and other ethnic conflicts through Eurasia would begin by ratifying inherited borders regardless of earlier aggressions, while establishing external guarantees for minority rights. That formula need not be hopelessly utopian if the Helsinki summit moves quickly to implement pending proposals.

The Netherlands calls for a new high commissioner on national minorities with power to monitor minority conflicts throughout the continent and take action to resolve them. France proposes a European Court of Conciliation and Arbitration that would make binding, enforceable decisions. Britain wants to discuss international intervention into the internal affairs of member states to prevent armed conflict. NATO and the Western European Union offer to

lend forces for this purpose.

A system for controlling minority conflicts could help not only in Moldova but in enclaves like Nagorno-Karabakh, Nakhichevan and South Ossetia in the Caucasus, and in the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

The future security of Europe depends on the principles to be discussed in Helsinki.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Locking In the Russians

At Severomorsk, in Russia above the Arctic Circle, the Russian and American navies are conducting their first joint exercise. It is one more welcome event demonstrating the reversal of decades of Soviet-American hostility and confrontation, and it reflects a broad popular and official turn.

It is so, nonetheless, that the broadening of professional ties between the military establishments of the United States and Russia has not proceeded as far and fast as it might. Part of the hesitation lies in institutional conservatism, which is what you might expect from bureaucracies that spent the Cold War contemplating the worst the other might be capable of. Part also seems to reflect a touchiness that developed in the Pentagon after the former Soviet chief of staff, to whom his American counterpart had extended a friendly hand, supported the anti-Gorbachev coup in August.

Still, there is a serious double purpose in extending ties to the Russian military -- and to the military establishments of other countries of the former Soviet Union. The first purpose is to consolidate a mature security

connection between the two countries Russia and the United States - that remain the most powerfully armed in the world. The other is to engage with a crucial element of the post-Soviet power structure at a moment when that element is under huge stress, in order to help lock it into democracy.

At their meeting last month, George Bush and Boris Yeltsin made a commitment to a broad partnership, military, strategic and otherwise. The upbeat new Charter for American-Russian Partnership and Friendship largely assumes common interest across the board. That seems generally a safe and comforting presumption. But it would be sorely tested if the new Russia reverts to an old-fashioned imperial attitude toward the other former Soviet republics, toward ethnic Russians living in those other republics or toward the role of the military and militarism in Russian society at large. The more the Russian military can be exposed to the ways of armies that are accustomed to working in a modern democracy, the less likely any such negative development will be.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Jolt the Economy

The sharp jump in unemployment in 10 million Americans who cannot find jobs. June, following a similar spike in May. shakes confidence that the American economy is improving. Monthly unemployment data can be unreliable barometers, but the new numbers follow a worrisome trend. Home sales, durable goods orders and conmer confidence are all off. Two months shiver. Fearing inflation, traders will drive ago, people worried that the economy was not picking up enough steam. Now they fear it is slipping back into recession.

These figures do not portend disaster. But they do warrant corrective action by Washington. The Federal Reserve did what it could Thursday by lowering interest rates another notch. But few economists believe monetary policy can do enough soon. The economy needs another punch, from Congress - a quick-hitting combination of

temporary tax cuts and spending increases. The economy needs a quick shot of adrenaline. But the idea that Congress and the White House would join to deliver it is nearly unimaginable.

The economy seemed to be recovering nicely in the first quarter, growing by nearly percent. But then output slackened, hastened by a fall in exports to sluggish economies in Europe and Asia. Unemployment rose 0.3 percent in May and then again in June by an equal amount. Now the rate stands at 7.8 percent, representing more than

The Fed responded to the jobless figures immediately by lowering short-term interest rates to their lowest levels in decades. There may still be room for the Fed to do more, but its options are limited. If it becomes too aggressive, bond markets will rates higher — the opposite of what the Fed would be trying to accomplish. The Fed has cut short-term rates almost 30 times since the recession began, yet long-term rates the ones that affect business investment

-have hardly budged.

That puts the onus on Congress. In December, Robert Solow, the Nobel laureate economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Francis Bator of Harvard called on Congress to cut taxes and raise federal grants to state and local governments for one year. The idea was to boost the economy temporarily and thereby ward off recession. The key word was temporary. That way the plan would not raise longterm deficits and, therefore, do no longterm harm. Had Congress listened, millions more Americans would not now be collecting unemployment checks.

The Solow-Bator plan made sense last winter. It still does. But though the skies look darker. Washington still is not listening.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mexico: Making Amends

The U.S. government has repaired at least part of the damage done last month when the Supreme Court decided that the American-sponsored kidnapping of a Mexican citizen did not bar his trial on criminal charges in California. Humberto Alvárez Machain, a Guadalajara doctor, had been sought in connection with the torture and murder of a U.S. drug enforcement agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar. Instead of operating within the 1978 extradition treaty, the U.S. government set up a kidnapping. An outraged Mexico immediately ended virtually all cooperation on drug investigations. The Mexicans were right to condemn the breach of international law, and last week the governments announced some new understand-

ings about cross-border kidnapping.
In the fall, the U.S.-Mexican Binational Commission will review the extradition treaty and perhaps amend it to provide assurances that neither country will abduct persons in the other's territory. Both nations now recognize that such kidnappings are extraditable offenses. Both promise to discourage state and local officials from attempting to use the tactic,

In addition, President George Bush has

sent a letter to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari pledging that his administration will not conduct, stimulate or permit such kidnappings in the future." Mr. Salinas will seek a change to the penal code enabling his government to prosecute for treason any Mexican who cooperates in such a crime.

Canadians have also demanded assurances that their extradition treaty with the United States will be respected. Other nations are sure to want clarification. At this point, Mr. Bush's pledge to the Mexicans applies to that country only. To the rest of the world, the U.S. government simply says that before a kidnapping is attempted, an interagency consultation will take place to make law enforcement groups consider for-

That is not good enough. The policy is destructive of international comity and invites retaliation. America's reputation as a proponent of international order and the peaceful resolution of disputes is at stake. Every nation should be assured, as Mexico now has been, that the spirit as well as the letter of its extradition treaty with the United States will be faithfully observed.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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These Smaller Pieces Aren't Better Places

By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK — Around 1776, there were about 35 empires, kingdoms, countries and states in the world. By World War II the number had doubled to roughly 70. And that figure almost doubled again to more than 130 in the late 1960s. Today some 190 entities are generally recognized as sovereign nation-states.

It is debatable whether these new entities have behaved better than the cruel and distant empires they displaced. Most nation-states, in any event, have been a curse - to their own people, especially to minonties, and to one another, oppressing their citizens and preying on their neighbors.

The main problem with almost all modern states is that they were founded on principles of exclusion - nationality, religion, culture and language. The United States, which cut the path to national selfdetermination and statehood with its Declaration of Independence, promised much better.

The state that sprang from this document was to be a vessel for representative government and protection of individual rights, not a vehicle for race and religion. With notable and awful exceptions, America has mostly lived up to these aspirations and acted mostly as a peace-loving nation.
Until other nation-states strike a

better balance between the reasons for statehood and the rights of individuals, national self-determination will remain more curse than blessing. At first, the new nation-states seemed as if they would be a bless-ing. National self-determination

appeared to be the first claim of those seeking individual liberties and popular sovereignty in 1776. The French revolutionaries in 1789 wanted to transform France into a pedestal for liberty, equality and fraternity. The liberals who ignited the revolutions of 1848 also dreamed about realizing liberties through new nation-states. Napoleon was quick to appreci-

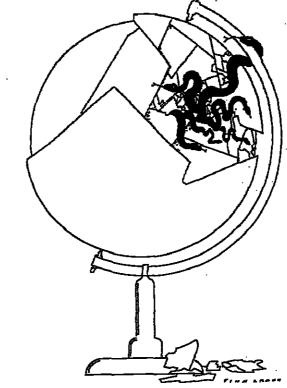
MONDAY, JULY 6, 1992

ate the awesome power of nationalism, of democratic hordes, to make war. He did so triumphantly until he overextended himself - and until others also learned to harness patriotism. But conservatives soon learned to separate nationalistic fervor from national self-determination and to bind the power of nationalism to their ambitions.

Liberals, nonetheless, continued to pray for national independence. They equated liberty for the individual with liberty for nationalities. They believed that if each nationality had its own state, then all would be satisfied and live in peace. Wilson put those principles into practice in the 1919 Versailles Treaty. But many of the new states that resulted from the treaty honored neither liberty at home nor peace abroad.

Yet Americans in particular would not abandon the theory. After World War II, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman compelled the European empires to shed their colonies. The two presidents believed that by eliminating empires, they would eliminate the main cause of wars. But again, the new small nation-

states proved no more democratic or peaceful than the old empires. The



By GRAFF in Dephlates (Outo), CRW Syndicate

number of wars has probably averaged several dozen per year for the last 30 years. And few of these former colonies became constitutional democracies. Hope, however, surged again in the last few years as the Soviet empire collapsed, and after its constituent national parts pledged themselves to free elections.

Philosophical liberals deluded themselves once more into thinking that national independence and individual liberties could be easily reconciled, this time by "free elections." This time, conservatives ioined them in the self-deception. Elections did not improve matters in most places. Instead, they gave legitimacy to pow-

er-wielders without adding protecnons for individual rights. It is past time for Americans and others to abandon the worship of national self-determination, the belief in the unity of national selfdetermination and individual liber-ty, and the fascination with elections as a cure-all. The signers of the Declaration in 1776 understood that personal freedom and rights were more important than national independence and were indeed the purpose of independence - and that individual liberties and rights were the much harder of the two dreams to realize.

The New York Times

The Tokyo Actor Should Come Out of the G-7 Wings

By Kenneth S. Courtis

T OKYO — When he came to office in October, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa likened himself to an engineer in the cab of a locomotive that would pull the world economy to new growth. Since then, Japan's economy has steamed straight to recession.

With difficult midyear elections only three weeks away, bitter trade conflicts ahead, and continued heavy pressure from the United States, Japan has had to scramble all the way to the summit of leading industrial powers that begins Monday in Munich. The recession has begun to gnaw at Japan's confidence. Although largely

have generated a towering mountain

of nonperforming debt. The financial

Questions are being raised, in Ja-

pan and abroad, about the continued

vitality of the economy; some even

question its viability. Bankruptcies,

already running at record levels, are

set to climb higher. So tight is the squeeze that new bank lending has

actually contracted over the past

year. Japan, with unprecedented

trade and current account surpluses,

has become a major importer of capi-

tal. When the world's leading surplus

economy swings the flow of long-

term funds to itself, trouble for the

global economy cannot be far away.

Munich are not essentially economic.

The current recession will eventually

be seen as a necessary corrective after

excessive expansion. Japan today

constitutes two-thirds of the entire

economy of Asia. Its economy is

twice the size of Germany's. The re-

cession is allowing Japan to purge itself of the speculative excesses of

the 1980s and trim down to a rock-

The real challenge Japan faces is

whether it can assume a broader and

hard competitive core.

But the problems Japan brings to

system appears to be staggering.

Japan seems unwilling or unable to use

its enormous power positively to deal with the

realities of an ever more complicated world.

commensurate with its economic might and geopolitical potential. When contronted with issues of critical international importance, the country's leadership frequently appears almost paralyzed. Japan seems unwilling or unable to use its enormous power positively to deal with the realities of a more complicated world. A similar and equally pervasive blockage of leadership characterizes the

Japanese domestic political system.

It is this debilitating contradiction

promise and aimlessly squandered

are permitted, or led, to assume re-

Three issues are central to the de-

liberations in Munich: the stabiliza-

tion of an increasingly volatile situa-

tion in the former Soviet Union and

its crumbled East European empire;

global economic growth; and trade.

On all these issues, the world would

benefit immensely, as would Japan,

were the country to assume an active

Wall fell. Russia has moved from the

core of the evil empire to membership

Yet while the world has changed

fundamentally, Japan has remained

frozen in another time. North Ameri-

ca is hobbling under a debt burden

that results partly from the military

effort of the past four decades. Eu-

rope is creaking under the monetary

strain of large-scale financial support

for Eastern Europe. Yet Japan, with a net annual public surplus of \$130

billion, is missing a key opportunity

to move the world a big step ahead.

Japan derives great benefit from

In the 32 months since the Berlin

and positive leadership role.

in what is now a de facto G-8.

the means to fulfill.

the collapse of the Soviet Union. Albolder role on the world stage, one though Tokyo continues to invoke the dispute about a handful of islands dividing Russia and Japan, this mat-ter alone can no longer justify such complete policy inertia. Rather than clutching an anachronism, Japan should help pay the cost

of dismantling the massive nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union. Having so successfully converted its own command economy and war machine after World War II into the economic strength of today, Japan could draw on that experience to aid the floundering economies of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Eastern Europe. Had Tokyo already done so, much of the present explosive

risk could have been avoided. Even if Japan's territorial differpolicy-induced, the equity market that Japan brings to the summit. The ences with Russia justified inertia, crash and the fall of real estate prices result is not only great unfulfilled there are some 20 other states in the CIS and Eastern Europe with which potential; it is also that other nations Tokyo has no dispute. Why, it should be asked in Munich, doesn't Japan sponsibilities that they do not have help these countries?

With the exception of Germany, all the leading economies find themselves caught in the bruising jaws of recession. Even Germany's economy is slowing. At the G-7 meeting last year, Japan committed itself to a 3.5 percent growth target for 1992. But over the past six months, as its economy has ground to a halt, policy authorities, apparently misreading the dynamics of recession, have stood largely on the sidelines. As a result, rather than stimulating global expansion, Japan has in effect drained growth from the world economy through its mushrooming trade and

current account surpluses.

In panic conditions and under tremendous U.S. pressure, Japan has agreed to prepare a hefty new stimuhis package, but it will not be implemented before fall. Having left things so late, Japan will have to bring in such a large supplementary budget that the effect may will be to push interest rates higher.

Such a development would send the Japanese stock market still lower. That

would raise the risk level of the Japa-nese banks, and further curtail their lending. In turn, that would put upward pressure on global interest rates, deepening the deflationary dynamics at work in the world economy.

To reduce such risks, Japan must initiate comprehensive reform of its domestic economy, beginning with the tax structure, the land market, and distribution so as to generate noninflationary, consumer-centered demand from within. It is urgent that Japan manage its domestic economy from a much broader international perspective than in the past.

Leadership is also central to resolving trade problems, the third item on the summit agenda. Japan continues to shirk an active leadership role in moving the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations to a successful conclusion. Japan's trade surplus this year is on track to reach \$135 billion, more than three times its level at the time of the Plaza Accord in 1985. The accord was intended to send the surplus into long-term decline by boost-

ng the value of the yen. Trade officials in Tokyo are fond of asserting that the country's surpluses represent Japanese savings on which the rest of the world can draw. But a country that runs a long-term, structural current account surplus is one that is structurally underconsuming. Consumption represents 56 per-cent of Japan's GNP, compared to 64 percent in the European Community and 68 percent in the United States. And Japan's huge surpluses are not recycled to the world economy in a neutral manner. They are reinvested in line with the strategic interests of the Japanese companies that control them. That is as it should be. But left unaltered, this will lead to disruptive, macroeconomic policy measures being taken to limit access to major world markets. That is a deadly game

that no one can win. Although the core issues in Munich are vital for the health of the world economy, each is fundamentally political and requires the active leadership of Japan for resolution. It is in that estion of leadership, or more accurately its absence, that lies the essential issue of Japan at the summit.

The writer, strategist and senior economist for the Deutsche Bank Group in Asia, is chairman of the posttte School of International Studies in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

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Volunteers ' For a Real Peace Corps

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld WASHINGTON — The delay,

first in Croatia and now in Bosnia, in getting peacekeeping forces into Yugoslavia is extremely harmful and is symptomatic of a broader dilemma of diplomacy in a democracy — but of a broader opportunity too.

International onlookers, lacking the strategic and psychological moti-vations of the Cold War, figured they could not undertake any intervention until they had a truly compelling case to put before their publics. Otherwise they would lack or lose the domestic license to expose their soldiers to risk.

That is, the delay in Yugoslavia was not just evasion. It also had a political logic. But the cost of delay — in fives and in the spreading of the war — remains very high. The longer the delay in such circumstances, the more chancy and challenging the final inter-vention. The trick is to launch a timely intervention. How can the political risk of sending peacekeepers into a messy local situation be contained?

Explending.

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The ways of preventive diplomacy as outlined by the United Nations secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali of Egypt, provide one set of possible responses. Whatever can keep a conflict from expanding,

or can shrink it, helps. But there is another option directly relevant to the early stages of a bud-ding ethnic or humanitarian crisis; volunteer peacekeepers. These are people who would go out on their own, for whom a political leader would not have to accept full or direct responsibility for putting at personal peril. It is an idea for some seasons, including perhaps the transition we are in now.

I start from the premise that there is an awful lot of idealism awash in the world today. The old prevailing determinism, the notion that a twilight struggle would continue practically forever, has yielded to a notion that governments, interna-tional organizations and even individuals can at least move things in the right direction.

Formerly, people concerned with "diplomacy" or "peace" tended to regard this area of public life as being in opposition to force, as an alternative to war. Always wrongheaded, this juxtaposition is fading.

The "peace" gang is now much more prepared to embrace the utility, necessity and virtue of applying force - to secure peace. Force in the hands of a suspect superpower was one thing; force in the hands of a worthy and enabled international agency is another.

In short, I think there is a growing number of people, in the United States and elsewhere, who would be prepared to enlist in an international peace corps. Some would do it in service of a universal principle, others in the name of national patriotism others for reasons of their own. But

the impulse is there.
Mr. Butros Ghali, urging member states to form peacekeeping forces and make them available on call, suggested that the soldiers be volunteers. He had in mind the Scandinavians' practice of recruiting soldiers who volunteer for peacekeeping. It is a good idea, but why restrict this privileged duty to members of national armies? Why not open it up to private citizens as well? From wherever, they would report not to somebody's national army but directly to an international force, logically the United Nations, which would have to work up the military, logistical and financial competence to field a profession-

ine an international group of people, some perhaps from national armies, some from private life, volunteering to serve under international authority and to accept personal risks that might be too great if, say, the president of the United States had to be accountable for them?

bution of powers and responsibilities as between nation-states and international organizations. In the same spirit of a new internationalism, it may be time to start asking where individuals might fit in.

War summoned citizens to serve the state. "Ask not what your country can do for you," intoned President John Kennedy, "ask what you can do for your country." Citizens can do plenty for their country. They can also do plenty for an international cause — fighting poverty, promoting conciliation, keeping the peace. The energy is there, I think, waiting to be poured into new purpose.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: The Old Drury LONDON - Another celebrated

London theatre, "Drury Lane," is likely to be destroyed in the course of a year or two, perhaps before the actual expiration of the lease. The present house stands on the site of a theatre which was existing in Shakespeare's time, originally known as the "Cockpit." This house was rendered famous by actresses Neil Gwynne, Kitty Clive and Peg Woffington, who even rendered its productions popular in New York. It is a dirty and dingy edifice, and "Old Drury" may join the category of things which never will be missed."

1917: 'One Allegiance'

NEW YORK - Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, delivering a Fourth of July address at Forest Hills, Long Island, yesterday afternoon [July 4] attacked moral traitors in the person of the pacifists, guilty of treason by covertly supporting the nation's enemies. "We

must have one allegiance, one flag and one language, and that language must be English," he said. There can be no half-and-half attitude in this war. Weak-kneed apologists for infamy, it is natural for American citizens of German origin to favor Germany. This is criminal nonsense. Any American citizen feeling thus should be sent back to Germany."

1942: Tired at Alamein

CAIRO -[From our New York edition:] During the last twenty-four hours between 600 and 700 dustcaked and dejected German soldiers have crossed the Alamein lines with their hands raised in surrender. They were quoted as saving they were tired and 'completely fed up.' Never before have German desert soldiers surrendered in such a number. Most were from the superb 90th Light Infantry Division. Their decision obviously was induced by hours of shell fire. infantry assaults and harassment by motorized machine gunners.

Clinton in Arkansas: A Closer Look

ARKADELPHIA, Arkansas — Senators can be studied in

ship if they go on to college.

companies. Mr. Clinton encourto many of the problems similar

American enterprises face. The Metalworking Connection By David S. Broder

has launched an apprenticeship program designed to give them the skilled tool and die makers they will need as their businesses expand. The apprenticeship program provides aspiring youths five years of work and training, starting in the junior year of high school, and en-

try into a craft with prospects of steady work and good wages.

The two programs are what Mr.
Clinton is about — and what his national economic strategy says he would do as president. The key paragraph in that document reflects the writings of the Harvard economist and Clinton adviser Robert Reich. But it draws directly on Mr.

Clinton's experience as governor.

"In the emerging global economy," it says, "everything is mobile: capital, factories, even entire industries. The only resource that's really rooted in a nation - and the ultimate source of all its wealth - is its people. The only way America can compete and win in the 21st century is to have the best-educated, best-trained work force." His message is not always so

clearly focused. Some of his advisers have tried to get him to sell just a few ideas in this campaign. But Mr. Clinton is cursed with a mind that sees the interconnections. He knows, for example, that runaway medical costs are running family budgets, killing small businesses, and consuming state funds that could better be spent on schools. So he has to have a health plan. And to

make it credible, he has to have a tax plan and a deficit-reduction plan, and that requires a defense program and so on. So he becomes diffuse, and often seems to be trying to be all things to all people.
But come home with Mr. Clinton

and you realize that at the center of his presidency would be the education and training of today's youth. He spent 10 years battling to get his schools program passed and funded by the legislature. Early this year, when Paul Tsongas argued that capital investment incentives are the first priority for economic growth, Mr. Clinton insisted that investment in people was more important.

The skilled and educated will prosper, he believes, while the rest will be consigned to a lifetime of disappointments and frustrations. Disappointed and frustrated people turn on one another, Mr. Clinton says, and produce a society wracked by gang violence, and ra-cial and ethnic divisions.

Those who lack skills lack hope, and swell the welfare rolls. The most hopeless seek escape in drugs. Mr. Clinton's answer, he told the young people here, "is not telling you, 'Just say no,' but finding something you can say yes to" - through programs that offer disciplined education and training and the prospect of jobs with a future. It all comes down to that for Mr. Clinton.

Instead of going to the Democratic convention in New York, maybe he should give his acceptance speech here. Then the voters might learn

what he is really about. The Washington Post.

مكنامن الأجل

committee hearings or television studios, but governors must be seen in their home states to be understood. Take Bill Clinton out of Arkansas and he seems another blowdried, smooth-talking politician. Watch him at home, in the state he has governed for 12 of the last 14 eign policy implications. years, and you can tell he is something more than that. Mr. Clinton recently took an eve-

ning off from the campaign to look in on two programs he had helped aunch as governor. The first, Youth Opportunities Unlimited, or YOU, takes at-risk 9th and 10th graders from around the state, brings them to Henderson State University here for summer English and math classes, and gives them on-campus jobs. The state finances follow-up counseling at their home high schools and the promise of a full-unition scholar-

The second program, also housed at Henderson State, is an apprenticeship program jointly run by area high schools, the college and the Metalworking Connection, a consortium of 67 small fabricating aged the firms to get together after discovering on a trade mission to northern Italy five years ago, that a cooperative network of small manufacturers there had found answers

has tackled health insurance, workmen's compensation and marketing problems for its members and now

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partification - And Andrea

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Constitution of the second

PAREZ.

al peacekeeping force. Does it seem far-fetched to imag-

We have already begun the post-Cold War reconsidering of the distri-

In West as well as East, the Cold The Washington Post.

Charter of Confusion: The Limits of U.S.-Russia Cooperation

NEW YORK — President Boris Yeltsin's dramatic and successful visit to the United States occasioned a document that seeks to give concrete meaning to the term "new world order." Titled "A Charter for American-Russian Partnership and Friendship, it could, if its ideas take hold, involve a revolutionary reordering of global relationships that should not be implemented without a full debate.

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True, statements of principle are rarely implemented literally. But they do reflect a state of mind and hidden assumptions that shape long-term policy. The most significant premises of the charter are that, with the end of communism, no geopolitical issues remain be-tween the United States and Russia and

anice permanent peace. Russia is assumed to share identical goals with America, making possible a "strategic partnership" between the two powers "in the international arena, in

OSLO — Ever since the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, nu-

clear test explosions have served as a

constant reminder of the threat to

mankind's survival. For years they were also seen as a manifestation of

the nuclear arms race and of the com-

petition between the superpowers for

world hegemony. That competition

has now been replaced by cooperation,

and by nuclear disarmament mea-

sures, which must be described as

nothing less than sensational. The time

is now tipe for considering an end to

Nuclear testing is on the decline. Last year, there were fewer test explosions

than anytime in the last 30 years. The

main argument for a comprehensive

test ban treaty is no longer the need to

halt the arms race among nuclear weap-

ons states. Today, the overriding con-

cerns are the environmental effects of

continued testing and the dangers of

Public concern over nuclear testing

peaked between the mid-1950s and

1963, a time when large thermonuclear

tests in the atmosphere were causing significant radioactive fallout.

series of Soviet tests at Novava Zem-

lya, not far from the Norwegian bor-

der. Public concern led to the Partial

Test Ban Treaty in 1963, which

banned nuclear explosions in the at-

mosphere, outer space and underwa-

ter. The treaty did not cover under-

ground nuclear explosions, and its main effect was to move nuclear weap-

But there has been radioactive leak-

age into the atmosphere at all major

ons testing underground.

Among the largest explosions were a

nuclear proliferation.

that the spread of democracy will guar-

By Henry Kissinger

the interest of advancing and defending common democratic values ...

Are these premises valid? Is it prudent to base policy on the assumption that an evolution barely three years old has already reversed a pattern of centuries?

The collapse of the Soviet Union is surely the seminal event of our time, and the Bush administration has handled it with consummate skill. But the nature of what is to replace it is still unsettled. Other established patterns of global relations are bound to change. We must take care not to foster principles of world order that unintentionally encourage a cycle of instability, even violence, and constrain the evolution of newly free countries.

American leaders have generally justified their policies by universal, often legal, principles rather than by national

Exploding the Case for Nuclear Testing

By Helga Hernes

The unthor is state secretary in the

Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

cases it has been detected across bor-

ders. In a particularly serious incident

in the United States, radioactivity vent-

ed from a Dec. 18. 1970, test in Nevada

At the Seminalatinsk test site in Ka-

zakhstan, many people appear to have

been exposed over the years to signifi-

cant doses of radiation after venting.

An Aug. 2, 1987, explosion at the No-

vaya Zemlya test site in the Russian

Arctic produced radioactivity that was

pecially concerned about the effects of

environment around Novaya Zemlya.

A comprehensive test ban would end

Such a ban also would put interna-

tional pressure on those countries that are close to nuclear capability (but

which are not part of the Nuclear Non-prohiferation Treaty) to forgo the nu-

clear weapons option. Further, a com-

prehensive ban would help build

confidence and strengthen the growing

conviction about the uselessness of nu-

clear weaponry for the security of na-tions. It would also provide tangible

proof that the nuclear weapon powers

have decided to proceed from quanti-

tative cuts of their arsenals to qualita-

tive constraints. And savings would be

substantial; the cost of a single nuclear

weapon test explosion is estimated at

Many arguments have been made to

\$30 million to \$100 million.

continuing testing in the fragile Arctic

The Nordic countries have been es-

was registered in Canada.

detected in Scandinavia.

additional contamination.

War. This approach worked during the Cold War because there was an overwhelming ideological and geopolitical dan-ger, and much of the world felt threatened. But with ideological fires banked and global threats diminishing, the problem of world order has changed. The United States must mute its undifferentiated globalism. It must learn that it cannot involve itself in every crists. It must learn to distinguish the vital from the peripheral. Russia, struggling with the end of centuries of imperialism, must

not be tempted to reverse that process. In its approach to international security, the new charter seems to move in the opposite direction. The tone of the document is redolent of a global Russian-American condominium. Russia is called a "strategic partner." In addi-tion, "the United States and the Russian Federation will unite [emphasis added] in their efforts toward strengthening international peace and security, preventing and settling regional con-

support the development of new nu-clear weapons, to ensure confidence in

the nuclear stockpile and to improve

the safety and security of nuclear

weapons. There is ment in some of

these. But they must be weighed care-

fully against the arguments for a com-

prehensive ban. The arguments

against a ban are considerably weaker

A comprehensive ban would need to be accompanied by a global verification

system. The principal component of such a system would be an international

monitoring network of sensitive seismic

stations. We have the means at our

disposal for such inspections. What is

needed now is political will among the

nuclear weapons states to further limit

for a ban, say the mid-1990s.

their own testing and decide on a date

This is the main conclusion of a study

on questions related to a comprehensive

ban prepared recently by a group of

renowned international experts at the

mitiative of the Norwegian Foreign

Ministry. A ban would severely con-

strain, if not render impossible, the de-velopment of new designs of nuclear

weapons by the nuclear weapon states

and the manufacture of nuclear weap-

tests and the French decision to ab-

stain from further testing this year are

laudable, of course. But earlier mora-

toniums on test bans have been of

limited duration. If such unilateral

steps are not followed up by other

countries, there is growing pressure to

resume testing. The aim must there-

fore be to secure a negotiated perma-

nent global test ban.

The Russian moratorium on nuclear

ons by non-nuclear weapon states.

than they were three decades ago.

flicts, and solving global problems."

Can the United States sustain such an undertaking? Is it luring itself into commitments beyond its physical and psy-chological capacity? Should Russia be encouraged into a global role (which is like putting liquor before a recovering alcoholic)? Where does this leave America's allies? NATO is included only as a possible contributor to an as yet to be created "Euro-Atlantic Peacekeeping Capability." Japan is not mentioned. even though the United States and Russia have pledged to cooperate in strengthening "confidence and stability in Asia and the Pacific region."

This atmosphere of condominium emphasizes the curious clause stating that the two countries abjure "the threat of use force against the territorial integrity and political independence of each oth-Could this not be read to mean that the threat of force against other countries is permitted by the charter?

Previous American-Soviet statements of principle always contained clauses declaring that nothing in them superseded existing obligations, or they made new mutual obligations general. The new restrictive clause, even if inadver-

tent, is bound to be noted. The charter emphasizes a vast new effort by America and the Russian Federation to "support the strengthening of the Euro-Atlantic Community because 'security is indivisible from Vancouver to Vladivostok." When this concept first appeared in the Gorhachev era, it was the slogan of European and Soviet leaders seeking to reduce American influence and to gain maximum freedom of

action for essentially national purposes. For once everybody is allied to every body else, existing institutions will dissolve in a vague structure incapable of joint action and therefore, in the end. best suited to nationalistic policies.

The Euro-Atlantic Community seems to include NATO, the European neutrals, the new East European democracies and all the Soviet successor states. The interests of all these countries are assumed to be identical and to flow naturally from their democratic domestic structures. But in the real world, can this melange be called a community? Does the phrase "indivisible security" entitle either superpower to act alone in the likely event there is no consensus, or does each side have a veto? Is the choice between hegemony and paralysis?

An unspoken premise is that all the states of the former Soviet Union, however different their culture and history. are still treated as if they were under

Moscow's tutelage.
This unprecedented role for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the phrase that "America and the Russian Federation cannot accept another phase of European insta-bility" points up the charter's basic incompatibility with existing Atlantic institutions. Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, America insists on integration of strategy and policy. It opposes a separate European military

force on the ground that it weakens the integrated command. The charter, however, leaves little scope for NATO except to contribute forces and resources to the newly invented Euro-Atlantic Peacekeeping Capability, together with the Western European Union - a heretofore largely moribund grouping of states —and other countries of the CSCE.

Such a downgrading of NATO is likely to magnify European suspicions of the United States. The same is even more true of Japan and China, which are certain to consider the Euro-Atlantic Community as some kind of exclusive club directed against Asia. Similar ambiguities weaken the char-

ter's relevance to the strains produced by the break-up of the Soviet Union. In less than a year, 15 new states have emerged in that vast region. All have become members of the United Nations. The United States has established embassies in each of them.

These new nations share some unique features. Only the Baltic states among them have known independence in the last 150 years. Hundreds of thousands of former Red Army troops remain on their territories. These come and go and maneuver without asking the permission of the independent countries. Most republics have been afraid to ask them to eave, and those that have dared, like the Baltic states, have received evasive replies. These troops intervene in local

The effort to shore up the Moscow government is laudable. But we need to balance the cooperation and respect to which Russia's reforms and power entitle it against the

dangers of hegemony over smaller successor states.

conflicts, as they did recently in Moldova and Georgia directly upon Boris Yeltsin's return from North America ostensibly to protect Russian minorities. But Russian minorities are everywhere. The Russian Empire had mixed up the nationalities by conquest, and Stalin, to facilitate central control, drew borders in such a way that no ethnically pure republics remained.

As a result, at least 25 million Russians now find themselves as minorities where they used to rule. Almost all republics also contain other minorities, especially in the Caucasus and Central Asia. To complicate matters further, most educated Russians identify the origin of their country with Kiev, the capital of the new nation of Ukraine.

While Russia has not directly challenged the independence of the new

The U.S. election

Civil war in Yugoslavia

The global recession

Partition in Czechoslovakia

The breakup of the Soviet empire

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states, it has not fully accepted it either. Russian leaders maneuver with great perlinear descendants of the historic empire rather than as an entirely new and separate state. The entry of all the successor republics into the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe is a measure of the success of this campaign. Russian leaders try, at least tacitly, to keep open the option of repeating the events of 1917-22, when many of the current group of independent republics attempted to break away only to be forced in the end to return to Moscow's fold.

Precisely because economic reform is certain to be painful, an appeal to the historic empire may be a tempting way to rally support. This may explain why the Russian defense minister has declared that his country will consider any troop as to lose sight of geopolitical impera-concentration along the borders of the tives. We need to balance the respect and concentration along the borders of the former Soviet Union as justifying Rus-cooperation to which Russia's reforms sian intervention by crossing the territory of theoretically sovereign neighbors. Not a single Western country has commented on this extraordinary proposition.

Such a state of affairs is potentially

even more explosive than Yugoslavia. and with far greater implications for the peace of the world. If Moscow attempts to recentralize its former empire, some sort of military conflict is highly probable. If it succeeds, even partially, alarm bells will ring all around the Soviet periphery, but especially in Eastern Enrope. The traditional pattern of mumal fear between Russia and its neighbors

will reappear. The U.S.-Russian partnership will collapse. This may not be an acute problem so long as Russia, together with all the cessor states, faces economic disaster. But as they recover, the question of whether the new charter reduces the dangers becomes relevant. Some provisions are clearly helpful, for example the reaffirmation of respect for national borders, including those of the new

states. At the same time, Russia and the

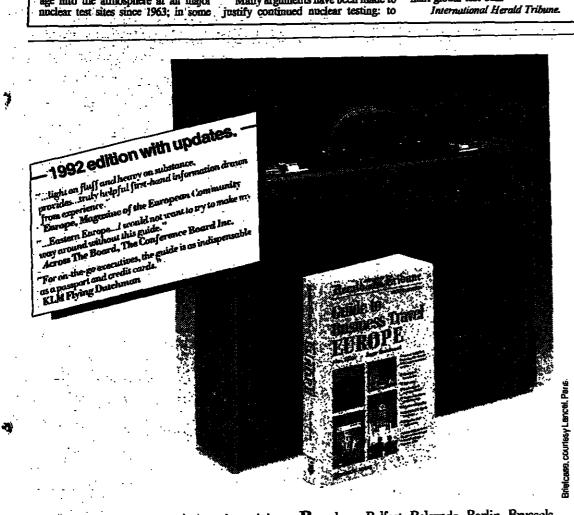
United States promise support and "leadership" to the protection of minor-ities and the settlement of ethnic disputes. In the code language of the region, these phrases can more readily justify intervention than restraint; 50called ethnic conflicts will be the most likely pretexts for recentralization.

The Bush administration seems to assume that liberal democracy and market economics will by themselves achieve and preserve peace everywhere. But even if true, that point will not be reached for decades.

Meanwhile, America must contribute to international stability by a foreign policy going beyond social engineering. The effort to shore up the Russian govern-ment is laudable. But we must not so idealize and personalize the relationship and power entitle it against the dangers of hegemony over smaller successor states. The deferential way Mr. Yeltsin is treated in the West, as compared to leaders of the other republics, and the fact that most foreign aid goes to Russia threaten this balance. If present IMF plans are implemented, Western policy will encourage a ruble zone whose practical effect will be to force most successor states back under Moscow's economic tutelage.

The deepest question raised is whether Russia seeking to build democracy and a market economy without experience with either and in need of vast amounts of foreign assistance can possibly fulfill the role assigned to it by the charter. Is it wise to divert it into a global enterprise which. in the end, may keep it from even defining a responsible role with respect to the internal relationships of the former Soviet Union? At the end of an evolution which the West should assist, Russia may turn into the partner envisaged by the charter. As of now, such a role is at best premature, at worst dangerous.

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The Security Lid Is on Munich **Even Residents Urged to Leave During G-7**

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service
MUNICH — For months, elite German anti-terrorist units and Bavarian police preparing for this week's world economic summit conference have been liberating hostages, storming jumbo jets and executing kidnappers — all in exercises staged at the Munich airport.

Summit meetings of world leaders are always security extravaganzas, but the organizers of this year's meeting have something extra to prove; this is the first major inter-national event held in Munich since the 1972 Olympic Games when 17 people were massacred after Palestinian terrorists attacked Israeli athletes.

Bavaria's interior minister, Edmund Stoiber, calls the Group of Seven meeting Munich's "greatest test for police since the Olympics." To protect the leaders of the United States, Japan, Germany,

Bush's Agenda On Continent

Following is President George Bush's schedule for the Munich summit meeting and the Helsinki meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-

Monday: In Munich, he meets with the Italian prime minister and German chancellor and attends economic sum-

mit meeting.
Tuesday: In Munich, he meets with the EC president and attends summit meeting. Wednesday: In Munich, he attends economic summit meeting, gives a news conference joins other leaders in meeting President Boris N.

parts for Helsinki. Thursday, in Helsinki, he attends the security conference and a state dinner.

Yeltsin of Russia and then de-

Friday: In Helsinki, he attends the conference and then departs for Kennebunkport.

(Continued from page 1)

in a protest over new driver license

regulations that caused chaos at the

Some foreign motorists wan-

Two people were killed Saturday

Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy

when their car crashed into a road-

ordered the police to remove sever-

ing whenever the police showed up.

regrouping and blocking tracks

ble," Mr. Bérégovoy said in a tele-vision interview. "The railway

should be the way to fill the gap left

it will not use force to move the

lence in all its forms, not to gener-

ate it," said Interior Minister Paul

ed overnight at train stations. The

But the government has also said

'My role is to fight against vio-

Up to 10,000 people were strand-

"It's absolutely incomprehensi-

dered the back roads of the coun-

start of the vacation season.

tryside, hopelessiy lost,

elsewhere.

by the roads."

barricades.

Britain, France, Italy and Canada, more than 9,000 police and paramilitary officers have been de-

ployed in the city. The entire city center has been closed to anyone but the 1,800 delegates and 6,000 journalists with the right tags hanging from their necks. Munich residents have been urged to leave town for the three-day af-

So worried are the Germans about a terrorist attack that they have given the police the right to arrest and hold anyone for two weeks simply by identifying the suspect as a "potential disrupter." Bavarian courts banned opponents

of the gathering from demonstrat-ing at any time during the meeting. Not only will President George Bush and his colleagues be prevented from pressing any flesh - city residents will not be able to get within six blocks of any event — but opponents have been prohibited from expressing their views anywhere in Munich.

A "countersummit" planned for the local university campus was scratched at the last moment when a court blocked the program of speeches and seminars aimed at reminding leaders of the plight of Third World countries.

All seven leaders were invited to a Holocaust memorial ceremony held at the Dachau concentration camp outside Munich on Sunday, but none attended. According to the German magazine Der Spiegel, Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked his Foreign Ministry to let the other countries know that there was "no reason to recall the Holocaust and German responsibility" on this oc-

Bavarian police in recent days stormed a strategy session where summit meeting opponents were discussing demonstrations, bugged the opponents' meeting rooms and vastly increased random stops of passengers arriving at local airports and train stations.

On Sunday, sharpshooters stood on every highway overpass along the 35-kilometer (22-mile) route from airport to city. Policemen in black leather jackets guarded the highway shoulder, with at least one officer standing every 100 meters along the city stretch of road.

man leftist radicals, "wrong-minded ideologues," and homegrown terrorists from around the world, including the Irish Republican Army and ETA Basque separatists. The Munich police chief, Roland Koller, estimated that 3,000 anarchists would "come streaming in" for the summit session.

About 8,000 protesters marched Saturday; the police outnumbered

The summit meeting actually consists of only 10 hours of talks among the seven leaders, but the preparation for the meeting lasts years, involves tens of thousands of people and costs about \$22 million.

Local hotels have gutted entire floors and rebuilt rooms to accommodate the visiting officials. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's room comes equipped with Japanese green tea and movies from his

The Sheraton Hotel, where nearly all of the 636 rooms have been set aside for the U.S. delegation, has added marble bathtubs to the two floors reserved for President George Bush and his immediate entourage. The Sheraton says it spent \$1.5 million to renovate and create a Munich White House; in his own two large suites, Mr. Bush will see a newly-added kitchen, library and the oversized corner

Organizers even rearranged the traffic flow so that, at the Secret Service's request, Mr. Bush's limousine will never have to be put into reverse to park.

Mr. Kohl took the jewel of Munich's hotels, the Vier Jahreszeiten, for himself. In gratitude, the hotel's kitchen took it upon itself to have its cooks learn to make Mr. Kohl's favorite dish, a concoction of a cow's intestinal bits called sauma-

If the locals feel neglected, even oppressed, by the summit meeting preparations, it is with good reason. They have been warned repeatedly by city officials to get out of Munich during the meeting, or at least stay home. Bus stops and even subway stations will be sealed off. construction sites stilled, cranes



Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, left, with his Canadian counterpart, Brian Muhroney, in London en route to the G-7 talks.

BUSH: President, Promising Help, Exhorts Poles to Hold to 'Right Path'

(Continued from page 1)

"We are taking a path that no one has ever trodden before, and it is not easy."

Apparently referring to Poland's months of political bickering and irresolution as well as its economic upheaval. Mr. Walesa maintained that "an order is growing out of this ferment."

adding, however, that "we need more time."

Mr. Bush's visit, en route to the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies starting Monday in Munich, coincided with a moment of high emotion for many Poles because of the final funeral mass for Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the Polish statesman and pianist who died in the United States while seeking assistance for Nazi-occupied Poland in 1941. By order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the wishes of the pianist's family, his body was interred in Arlington National Cemetery "until Poland is free."

His remains were returned to Poland from Washington last week and given elaborate honors, culminating in Mass on Sunday in Warsaw's Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, attended by Mr. Bush and presided over by the Roman Catholic prelate of Poland, Cardinal

The Paderewski ceremonies last week and Bush, Mitterrand Close GATT Gap Mr. Bush's public appearances Sunday were attended by a number of Polish Americans, giving rise to Republican Party hopes for help for Mr. Bush at the ballot box in November from the 8 million Americans who identify themselves as of Polish heritage.

Mr. Bush also went out of his way to praise the contributions of Polish Americans, saying at the end of his speech in the square that "in the stockyards of Chicago, in the steelworks of Cleveland, in a thousand towns thousands of miles from this land they loved, Poles worked and worshiped and built a better life."

In private talks with Mr. Bush, a White House official said, Mr. Walesa asked U.S. help in persuading Moscow to move faster on withdrawing the dwindling number of Russian troops remaining here. Mr. Walesa was outspoken in public and private in asking that the United States remain engaged militarily in Europe as "an indisputable factor in maintaining the balance" and a guarantee of security for all.

"We have every intention of remaining in-volved," Mr. Bush told the Polish president.

Kansas office of the Federal Home one man's older brother and you

fair has not yet been resolved - a

la June 1990. Kermit Mowbray, the president of the Topeka bank

poard and the top federal regulator

for a four-state region that includ-

fore the November election, his

office received the phone call from

his superiors in Washington, result-

ing in a decision to postpone the

shutdown of Silverado until De-

cember 1988. The phone call came

after Topeka regulators had in-

formed Washington officials that

Neil Bush had been one of the the

directors of the failing thrift, Mr.

Mr. Mowbray was uncertain

who made the phone call and said it

was not unusual for federal regula-

tors to request such a delay. Timo-

thy Ryan, the director of the Office

of Trust Supervision, immediately

asked the Treasury Department to

formally investigate whether politi-

cal considerations influenced the

A recent review of the matter by

The Washington Post showed that

two years after Mr. Ryan asked for

the inquiry, key principals say they

have not been interviewed by any

• The president's older brother, Prescott Bush Jr., 69, an interna-

tional business consultant who

lives in Greenwich, Connecticut.

repeatedly has been accused of cap-

italizing on his brother's position

- and indirectly benefiting from

his policies - in search of business

President Bush was due to visit

China and other Asian countries,

Prescott Bush Jr. flew to Beijing on

his own Far East tour. He already

venture with a Japanese firm called

the Aoki Corp. to build a country

club for foreign businessmen out-

During the February 1989 trip,

Prescott Bush also was serving on the senior advisory board to a New

York firm, Asset Management In-

ternational Financing and Settle-

ment Ltd., which paid him

An internal Asset Management

document shows that during the

trip, Prescott Bush and another of-

ficial of the firm met with top Chi-

nese economic officials and dis-

cussed a broad array of new

business ventures, including plans

to set up an international satellite

communications system network linking Chinese businesses and uni-

\$250,000 a year as a consultant.

was a partner in a \$18 million join

In February 1989, 10 days before

opportunities in China.

side of Shanghai.

federal agency.

timing of the Silverado closure.

Mowbray testified.

presidential election.

Mr. Bush and President François Mitterrand of France narrowed differences over agriculture that have stalled GATT world trade talks, Reuters reported from Munich.

Speaking after the two presidents met on the eve of the Group of Seven summit meeting, Jean Musitelli, a spokesman for Mr. Mitterrand, said, "On the key question of agriculture the positions have moved closed together and the prospect of global balanced accord is quite possible to envisage.

He said Mr. Bush and Mr. Mitterrand stressed their determination to achieve success in the talks on a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which have been long stalled over U.S. demands for cuts in subsidized European Community cereals exports. They agreed a GATT deal would be one major way of boosting shiggish world economic growth.

Paris has said the recent EC farm ministers' igreement to cut guaranteed cereals and meat prices and force farmers to set aside or lay some land fallow was as far as France, under pressure from its own militant farmers, could go.

Draws Criticism By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service

G-7 Split

Reactors

European Plan

On East's

MUNICH - As leaders of the seven leading industrialized coun-tries gathered here Sunday for their annual summit meeting, the German hosts revealed sharp differences among the allies over how to deal with scores of high-risk nuclear reactors scattered through the former Soviet Union and Eastern

The issue is of urgency in En-rope, where there is fear of an accident that could spread radioactivity over the Continent, as happened at the Chemobyl reactor in the Soviet Union six years ago.

The airing of the dispute by For-cign Minister Klaus Kinkel points to stresses beneath the surface among the Western allies.

Germany gives priority to reaching agreement here on cleaning up dangerously unsafe nuclear reactors just beyond its borders. Mr. Kinkel said on the radio that the United States and Japan disagree with the European proposal for do-

ing so.
The Europeans, Mr. Kinkel said,
want to establish a multilateral fund to handle an initial five-year program. "Japan and the Americans are somewhat skeptical," he

There are now 15 Chernobyltype reactors scattered throughout the former Soviet Union, and sources here said that many may have to remain in use for at least two more years, despite their present unsafe condition.

In addition, a survey by Siemens Corp. found 42 reactors operating in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe that are safer than the Chernobyl-type reactors but do not meet Western standards. A G-7 task force calls for a \$680

million, five-year program to improve operational safety and training, to establish national regulatory authorities and to add containment facilities and automated controls FRANCE: Farmers Block Train Traffic in the South FAMILY: Business Affairs of Bush Relatives Could Be Campaign Target

A senior U.S. official said that Washington preferred a coordinated effort by individual countries rather than the establishment of a multinational fund in order to get the job started quickly.

Setting up such a fund, he said, would take time away from the Loan Bank Board in October 1988 better be nice to him," said one Management resurfaced last year that allegedly directed regulators to former U.S. diplomat in China who when it was disclosed in Securities delay any action against the savings was in the country during the trip and Exchange Commission docu-and loan until after that year's by Prescott Bush. "I thought Pres-ments that he had been paid important job of fixing unsafe reac-tors. He suggested that the first cott got very good entrée, to say the \$500,000 in fees for helping arrange time-consuming battle would be among the Europeans over where an investment in the firm by West For most U.S. businessmen; -Tsusho, Inc., a Tokyo investment the new fund would be headquarplans to invest in China came to a firm that since has been been iden-

halt with the June 1989 crackdown tified by the police in Japan as a Under the U.S.-Japan plan, each G-7 nation would "adopt" a group of unsafe reactors and develop pro-

The Bush administration already has launched a \$25 million program along these lines and expects this fund to grow to \$100 million over the next five years. Canada last month announced a \$30 million, three-year nuclear safety initiative.

Japan, which is being looked upon to contribute a major portion of the nuclear safety program, does not want to move beyond a shortterm program.

Tokyo is reluctant to commit other than emergency assistance to Russia until it can reach a settlement with Moscow over the fate of four of the Kuril Islands. The islands, which are claimed by Japan, have been occupied since the end of World War II first by the Soviet Union first and now by Russia

NATO: Meeting a Reduced Threat (Continued from page 1) sharply in the overall command structure. That pattern could un-

Top Chinese officials "figured ellite communications network and

flashpoint on Europe's perimeter

turned to China, promoting the sat-

reported phone call to the Topeka, right away that this is the number other Asset Management projects.

Now that the former military threat in the middle of Europe has receded, the prime risk has shifted to the borders of Turkey and Norway, and the rapid-reaction corps

is designed to cope with emergen-Backing it up, there are likely to be only three other substantial Western army corps in Europe, at lowered degrees of readiness and strength. NATO will count two main multinational corps, one German-led and the other U.S.-led. A

third force would be the proposed French-German corps, whose relationship to the alliance is unclear. These other NATO corps, involving mainly U.S. and German forces, would handle communications and logistics if the rapid-reaction corps goes into action. In addition, they could be rapidly reinforced if the West needed to

undertake a military buildup to offset a new Russian challenge. While NATO strategists are proud of a plan that seems to adjust the West's pocketbook to the calculated risks, they acknowledge that

questions remain. • Even with forces ideally designed to intervene in a crisis, such as that in Yugoslavia, will allied governments have the political will to commit troops?

 While NATO remains an inte grated multinational force, largely thanks to Germany's large army how far will the Bonn government go in pressing its own agenda at the expense of allied solidarity?

• How great is the risk that allied governments will not meet their theoretical commitments to field adequate forces?

The planning process has been driven, officials acknowledged, largely by the economic and political pressures to meet the target of halving allied forces in Europe by

While American officers continue to hold the supreme NATO jobs, the U.S. presence will decline

dercut U.S. political influence in Europe, especially if the U.S. troop presence fails below the current planned level of 100,000 soldiers --enough to justify U.S. leadership of one of NATO's surviving corps.

Prescott Bush's ties to Asset

Already Germany is increasingly determined to expand its role in the alliance leadership in accordance with the size of German forces and the country's post-reunification

A striking feature of NATO's new forces is that Germany -- and only Germany — has troops in every planned multinational corps. German influence will be ever greater because many of the forces of other nations will exist mainly on paper. For example, a planned Belgian-led corps appears unrealistic with the Brussels government's decision last week to abandon the

Turkey, as well as Italy and Spain, have substantial armed forces, but they operate on the alliance's southern flank - presumably with help in an emergency from the rapid-reaction corps.

The most visible forces in the core of Europe, however, will be German, so more commands are going to Germany. A new zone has been carved out under German leadership along the southern Baltic shore; the sir arm of the rapidreaction corps will be commanded by a German.

Although the Boun government feels unable to send combat troops outside Germany, Defense Minister Volker Rithe contends that an expanding German role in NATO

and in the French-German corps.— will prepare public opinion to send forces outside Europe. But some U.S. officials accuse

German leaders of pursuing their own political agenda more than alhed cooperation, citing the tighter curbs that the Bonn government is imposing on training hiring practices and other activities by U.S. forces remaining in Germany for

Mandela Insists Whites Give Up **Veto Demand**

JOHANNESBURG - Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, says he will resume negotiations on South Africa's future only if President Frederik W. de Klerk abandons demands for a white minority veto.

comed concessions from Mr. de Klerk aimed at reviving talks, but that the white government still failed to accept the "fundamental principle" of majority rule.

rogative to veto the positions of the majority," the black leader said Saturday. Mr. Mandela responded last

week to a 31-page letter from Mr. de Klerk that mixed recriminations gaining table.

them off entirely following violence on June 17 that left more than 40 persons dead in the black township of Boipatong.

Sierra Leone Envoy Defects

Reuters

BANJUL, Gambia — Patrick

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RYRATES

New York Times Service

Mr. Mandela said that he wel-

The position of Mr. de Klerk still remains the same: the minority should have the right and the pre-

with new concessions aimed at hiring black leaders back to the bar-The political talks deadlocked in mid-May, and the ANC broke

Ojong, Sierra Leone's high commissioner in Gambia, has fled to the United States after being recalled by the new military government, high commission sources said Sunday, Mr. Olong formerly was on the Central Committee of the All People's Congress, ousted in a military coup in April. The new rulers have detained leading congress and government members ex-pected to face trial for corruption.

state railroad company SNCF advised people to delay travel to the southeast, and said that even when the line was cleared it would take several hours to get trains running It was bad luck for vacationers who, trying to avoid the usual sum-

mer vacation traffic jams, had put their cars on trains. Some farmers have supported the truck drivers' action, and in some parts of the country farmers

have blocked roads in recent weeks in protest against European Community climination of subsidies. Mr. Beregovoy, facing his most serious challenge since he was appointed by President François Mitterrand three months ago, insisted

that the government would not

license point system. There are truck drivers who think that blocking roads will make. the government give way," Mr.

20 Queries

22 Saloon

25 Unruffled

31 Throw out

29 Provide

32 A-1

36 Hasty

CRANE USER

Solution to Puzzle of July 3

CHASTISE ARNESS TOV MINARET ALTERED ALAD

PAINE RESELECT
TINT SONAR AHAB
REOPENED AFACE
RAVE ALBERTA

PAPERED ILA AGRAIN REFERRAL CROSSTRADE TUTU KENC HOMER ODOR

swingers?

23 Kind of turf or

26 Singer LaBelle

33 J.F.K. followe

37 Phoenix rebirth

39 Poet Teasdale

ACROSS

1 Nether world

10 Urchin

16 Fuss

16 Famous

19 Speech

13 Novelist

Truman -

6 Kind of school

14 Shakespearean

Western trail

17 Relish or canine

ernment will not give way."

The program involves giving six points to all drivers and deducting points for serious traffic offenses. A driving ban would be imposed if a driver leses all six points.

to cut France's high highway death rate by punishing dangerous driving more harshly.

But truck drivers say they drive al rail barricades in southeastern more than ordinary drivers and France. But farmers were scatter- therefore should be given more leeway to protect their livelihoods.

The truck protest, hitting thousands of French and foreign motorists, has isolated cities like Lyon and Toulouse in the south and delayed the delivery of goods ranging

of the country.

against them. ernment, which has used police escorts to deliver gasoline to some regions, would continue to ensure

The truckers strike is having a tourists stranded far from beaches and confronting factories with shortages of imported parts.

The Seat car company chartered giant Russian-made Antonov transport plane to haul parts from Germany to its Barcelona factory, which ceased production briefly Friday after its normal supply route through France was blocked. the Barcelona daily La Vanguardia

reported. About 500 Spanish trucks were believed to be stuck in the traffic am. About 1,500 trucks turned back at the French frontier, La

bend to pressure over a new driver 200, the country's leading daily, El Bérégovoy said in an interview in Pais, reported.

40 An N.Y.C.

subway

42 Baseball's

champ

43 Small vial

home-rus

46 Soap plants

49 Small land

51 Challenge

52 Belli is one:

57 Aerial combat

61 Notable period

mass

53 Peternan

59 Means of directing a

course

62 Work for 52

63 One using a

mangle

1 Dancer-sov

3 Li'l Abner's

2 Simians

64 Noise

65 Cupid

41 Medicinal plant

45 Baker's coating

Journal du Dimanche." The gov-

The system was introduced to try

from fresh food to gasoline to parts Militant drivers put a truck con- a road to the Atlantic coast. taining hazardous products in front

of their blockade and also threatened to set a nearby gasoline station on fire if the riot police moved The prime minister said the gov-

iveries of essential supplies. dramatic effect in Spain, leaving

Vanguardia reported. At La Jonquera, a major bordercrossing point in northeastern Spain, daily truck traffic has fallen from about 2,000 a day to 100 or

Hotels along the Costa Brava, the coastline from Barcelona to the French frontier, have only half the usual number of guests, the Europa

Press news agency reported. The economic losses will be very serious." Antoni Lluch, president of the Catalonia Campground Association, told La Vanguardia. Those clients can't be recovered. since their employers aren't going to give them more vacation days.

BEACON: High-Wage Lure

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

(Continued from page 1)

only major convenience missing is Road construction has progressed slowly, largely because of French fears that the road will become a highway for Brazilian immigration.

In town, sun-faded posters from France's recent regional elections serve as reminders that French Guianese are full-fledged French citizens.

Attracted by social benefits befitting a European Community nation, local nomadic Amazon Indians routinely cross the river from Brazil to register as French citizens. At the local gendarmerie, a police officer complained about the

difficulty of holding back Brazilian immigration.
"For every 2 boats you catch, 10 get through," said the sergeant.
"The Brazilians don't stop, and you

can't shoot them," Border tensions increased in April when a Brazilian team slipped into St. Georges, Boarding the gendarmes' only river patrol boat, the Brazilians cut steering cables and stole the two outboard

Oiapoque's locals admit that smuggling illegal workers into French territory has become a growth industry for Brazil's northernmost town.

5 French law

6 Choice canine

7 Fall sounds

9 Gun and face

chasers

11 Decorate

13 Mil. rank

18 Lanyard

21 Sp. lady

25 Bribes

28 Dry run

34 Tito

35 Plain

e.g.

10 Western lake

12 Use a forked

26 Pretty woman

27 Almost opeก

30 Antagonist

33 Byron poem

37 The Dolomites

38 Napoleonic

39 Mixed drink 41 "---- the

Beautiful'

44 Time-zone

body

Recarey's case. Mr. Haddow said that Mr. Bush had asked him "to see if we could help him [Recarey] out" and noted during their conversation that Mr. Recarey was a "strong supporter" of the Republi-

(Continued from page 1)

can Party.
Mr. Haddow said the phone call helped "elevate" the Recarey case within the department and ultimately led to the decision to grant the waiver. Federal prosecutors later charged Mr. Recarey with em-Dezzime Medicare funds and wide spread billing fraud of Medicare patients. Critics have said that the decision to let him stay in business may have cost the government tens

of millions of dollars. Jeb Bush's role came under further scrutiny when published reports disclosed that, after contacting the Department of Health and Human Services, his real-estate company, Bush Realty, was paid a \$75,000 commission by Mr. Recarey's company for helping to find a new office building for the firm. Mr. Bush never succeeded at that. He stated in his Mjami Herald re-

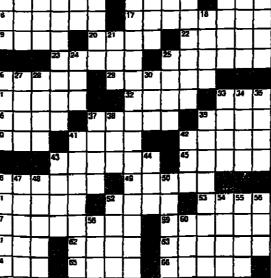
tensive work" for the payment. One aspect of the Recarey affair remains open: the Justice Department's apparent inability to find him. Mr. Recarey faces four indictments charging him with fraud, racketeering, wiretapping and bail-

• The most publicized case involving Bush relatives engaged in questionable business practices centers on Neil Bush, 37, a former oil executive who from 1985 to 1988 served as a director of the Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association, a Denver-based thrift whose collapse is expected to

cost taxpayers \$1 billion. Last year, the Office of Thrift "multiple conflicts of interest" One aspect of the Silverado af-

sponse that his company did "ex-

Supervision reprimanded Neil Bush, finding that he had engaged by approving loans to one of his business partners or failing to disclose his ties to another borrower.



42 Vital statistic 43 Hebrew letter

58 Whaler's conversation 60 Ocean State

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska. 56 Fido's warning 48 Supplementary 52 Chan's exclamation 47 Certain New 54 Best of Zealander Hollywood 55 Memorable 48 Harmonium 50 Poetry type actor from Ind.

هكذامن الأجل

Markets

N THE PARTY PARTY

CAPITAL MARKETS

newed interest is part of a larger trend.

the World Bank are increas-

ingly peddling big blocks of securities around the world.

They are aiming in the equity markets for the highest possible prices, and in the bond

markets for the lowest-possi-

ble interest rate on the long-

many rocks as you can to

You want to turn over as

est-possible maturity.

Foreigners Look to U.S.

For Long-Term Finance

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

Issuers include British biotechnology firms; Spanish and Por-

inguese banks; Argentine, Mexican and British telephone com-

panies. Venezuelan paper, petrochemical and metal concerns; French oil interests; Indian textile, metals and petrochemical

companies, and Japanese and South Korean electronics giants.

make sure you achieve the maximum possible demand," said Robert K. Steel, a managing director at Goldman Sachs Interna-

This is happening as competition for capital intensities while

banks remain stubbornly hesitant to lend. Demand for capital is

growing among everyone from Eastern Europeans - who need it

to rebuild their economies - to Western European, Latin Ameri-

In scrambling to expand their sources of supply, all naturally look to the United States, the world's largest and most sophisti-

Analysis blame the 1990 decline in foreign securities sales in

the United States on the uncertainty generated by the Gulf War and a pause in sales of state companies. But in 1991, the sale of

foreign shares in public and private deals doubled to a record

\$9.78 billion, according to the London-based IFR Securities Data

B ASED ON results so far this year, investment bankers think the 1092 totals will at least match and probably exceed last year. What makes the United Section 1

attractive? Largely, an easing of disclosure rules, low interest

anonths become very avid buyers of foreign equities and bonds,"

said Julian Summer, a managing director at London-based Mer-rill Lyncia international Ltd. "This is a major sea change."

Merrill Lynch expects the value of foreign securities held by

Americans to increase to \$875 billion in the year 2000. That

would be up from \$275 billion in 1991 and just \$120 billion in

One reason is the increase in U.S. mutual funds that invest in

foreign securities. As of May, the assets of stock funds that invest

largely outside the United States stood at \$41.8 billion, more than

twice the level of the end of 1988. Assets of global bond funds

The regulatory atmosphere in the United States has become

more friendly with the easing of disclosure under Rule 144A, which the Securities and Exchange Commission introduced in

1990. Foreigners can now sell securities to big institutional

a wider range of stocks and bonds than their foreign counter-

aparts, the rush of foreign offerings has meant new opportunities

to increase returns -- something many have been seeking as

Investment bankers point to some interesting plays among recent foreign issues, particularly European and Latin American

telephone companies, French oil companies like Total and Elf-

European companies and banks issuing debt and preferred

shares, including Sweden's SKF and Electrolux, France's Banque

Paribas and Britain's British Petroleum, Grand Metropolitan and

Many now have big United States operations and prefer to borrow for them in dollars.

Even foreign companies without American operations are being drawn to the United States. These borrowers, especially

those without top credit ratings, have found that the cost of

selling dollar-denominated debt in the United States -- that is,

See FINANCE, Page 9

| 1 | 120 | 1272 | 1236 | 11614" | 1297 | 1297 | 1298 | 1202 | 1279 | 1289 | 1279 | 1289 | 1279 | 1289 | 1279 | 1289 | 1279 | 1289 | 1279 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 1289 | 12

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July 3 June 26

300

374 446 N.Q.

31/2 61/2 31/4

374

N.Q.

9.70 974

10½ 10¾ 9% 183/16

There has been an especially noticeable rise in the number of

Aquitaine and a German software company named SAP.

tors, disclosing only the data required in their home mar-

American investors, who have long been more receptive to

have soared to \$28.5 billion from \$3 billion in 1988.

falling interest rates have reduced bond returns.

CURRENCY RATES

British Aerospace.

Cross Rates

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

Stock Indexes

DJ DHIL

S&P Ind

NYSE C

FTSE 100

Japan

World

Germany

Carrancy Per 3
Carrance Per 3
Carran

All figures are as of close of trading

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1,324,74 385,32 411,79 483,64 226,41

16718.

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Infl:

Hong Kang A061.85 6,113.10

19627 1.8532 1.927 1.8532 1.9213 1.5294 1.3611 1.3624

Last Week's Markets

United States July 3 June 26 Chan United States

2497.10 2534.10 — 1.46 % 1,915.50 1,963.90 — 2.46 %

98-day 1,2844 1,2367 1,2733

: Sources: MAB Bank (Amsterdum); Indosvez Bank (Bruseis); Banca Cammerciale Hallono Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Yakyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Taranto); IALF (SDR), Other data from Reviers and AP.

3.282.47 + 1.46 % Discount rafe

+ 2.13 %

15,813, +5,72%

1,774.98 1,754.13 + 1.30 % Bank base rate Coli money

201.01 + 1.85 % Prime rate
201.01 + 1.85 % Prime rate
1,201.65 + 3.87 % Japan
403.46 + 2.85 % Discount
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"U.S. institutional and retail investors have over the past 18

exceed last year. What makes the United States markets so

tional Ltd., the U.S. investment bank's London arm.

can and Asian governments selling state companies.

Co. Bond deals rose 48 percent, to \$55.33 billion.

rates and increasingly adventuresome U.S. investors.

Companies, governments and supranational organizations like

ONDON — The pullback in 1990 was only a pause. Foreign corporations have resumed their rush to the United States to sell tens of billions of dollars worth of

stock and bonds to American investors, and the re-

One reason is the

increase in U.S.

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MONDAY, JULY 6, 1992

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Japan's Surplus: No Easy G-7 Solutions

New York Times Service

TOKYO - After several years of reduction, Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world is soaring to record levels, a development that could increase unemployment in other nations and contribute to new trade tensions.

It is also likely to be a main topic at the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial countries this week in Munich, where Japan wall be in the awkward position of being the

only participant with a surplus.
"We've never seen a trade surplus like this in any country before," said Kenneth S. Courtis, chief economist and strategist for Deutsche Bank Capital Markets in Tokyo.

He said Japan's exports could exceed imports this year by \$135 billion, well above the levels that followed the 1985 Plaza accord, under which the industrial partners agreed to raise the yen's value sharply to reduce Japan's trade imbalance.

In Munich, the Japanese government is expected to tell its counterparts about a new plan to stimulate its economy by increasing public spending by \$47 billion or more later this year, which could increase imports.
[In London, Japan made a fresh pledge Sat-

urday to redouble efforts to curb its trade surplus with the European Community, Reu-ters reported. The EC imbalance with Japan hit a record \$27.4 billion last year.

"We recognized the need for further efforts by Japan and the European Community and its member states to increase EC exports to Japan," said a joint statement issued after talks

4 Banks

By India

Scrutinized

NEW DELHI - India's central

bank said it has appointed auditors

to investigate the treasury opera-

tions of four foreign banks, apparently in connection with the \$1 bil-

lion scandal in the country's

securities industry.

The Reserve Bank of India said

auditors would look into the Bom-

bay branch operations of Citibank,

Bank of America, Standard Char-

tered Bank and the ANZ Grindlays

PLC unit of Australia & New Zea-

The central bank's statement, re-

ported by domestic news agencies and published in Indian newspa-

pers on Sunday, said the auditors

have been asked to submit a report

within a month. It said the central

bank scrutinized the treasury trans-

actions of the four banks last

month, but gave no details.

land Banking Group Ltd.

President Jacques Delors of the EC Commission and the current EC president, Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

(At the same time Mr. Miyazawa asked for understanding that the Japanese economy was slowing down substantially while an expanding EC was sucking in imports.]

Japanese officials concede that such stimulus measures as increased public spending would make only a small dent in the world trade mbalance. Economic experts say fundamental changes are needed - Japanese consumers must spend more and the government must open its markets to foreigners.

In addition, a new fear is arising that Japan no longer recycles its surplus to help other

In the 1980s, Japan used the money it generated from trade to make long-term investments outside the country in stocks, bonds, real estate and new factories. Such investment, while sometimes controversial, helped other countries to grow.

But in the last year, Japanese companies, having been stung by unwise investments abroad and facing a recession at home, sharply cut back these investments. Now more foreign capital is flowing into Japan than Japanese capital is going out.

Some economists say that unless Japan begins recycling the huge surplus, the world could face a shortage of capital. That could drive up interest rates, perhaps lengthening the current world recession

"For Japan it is very important to recycle the

capital that can serve the rest of the world," said Makoto Utsumi, a former vice minister for international affairs who is now an adviser to Japan's Ministry of Finance.

Japanese investors, he said, have become afraid to take risks. The government should do something to mobilize this money," he said. The situation is potentially embarrassing to Japan because the nation has often defended its trade surplus as being useful in accumulating savings for the rest of the world.

Japan's surplus jumped more than 60 percent in 1991, to a record \$103 billion, and it is headed higher this year.

Its surplus with the United States, \$38.2 billion last year, is still significantly lower than it was a few years earlier, but this 100 has started to move up again after years of decline. In May, Japan's overall trade surplus nearly doubled from the level of a year earlier, while the surplus with the United States jumped more than 50 percent.

Japanese officials said the recent rise in its trade surplus was a result of global economic forces, not specific trade practices. During the last five years, while Japan's economy boomed, imports of everything from German cars to French wine and American lumber rose sharp-

But with the collapse of Japan's speculative economy, imports started to decline. Meanwhile, prices of products that Japan exports have gone up, in part because Japan has shifted to making more expensive cars.

"This is essentially a price-generated See JAPAN, Page 9

Thrift Clouds U.S. Recovery

New York Times Service READING, Pennsylvania — Though some might call it false economy, considering the value of time and gasoline, Linda Startzel was intent all the same on driving 20 miles round trip to buy a picnic cooler at Reading's spanking new 114,000-square-foot (10,000square-meter) Wal-Mart.

Indeed, it was with a certain satisfaction that she emerged from the discount colossus, having spent just \$14.88 for an item that had been marked \$17.97 at a Kmart — no slouch at pricecutting itself - near her home.

Mrs. Startzel, who with her husband usually spends a week each year vacationing in Cancun, Mexico, is not by nature a skinflint. It is just that the Startzels are trying to save some money, because they feel none too secure about their jobs. Both work at Bell Atlantic Corp. and face the possibility of a strike this sum-

Skytrain, which already had been awarded to a consortium led by Canada's Lavalin International Inc.

al that its Lavalin unit had been

informed that the agreement signed

in February had been declared void

by the Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand.

Sources in the authority said the

cabinet was expected to terminate

the contract on Tuesday by reject-

ing a request to renegotiate the

The SNC Group said in Montre-

To the dismay of merchants, The central bank issued a report there seem to be all too many on June 2 about its investigation into the Indian financial scandal. Startzels around these days. which has found several major People are value conscious looking for basic value rather banks short of more than \$1 billion than frills," said Edwin Lakin, after making unsecured loans to president of Boscov's, a medium-

securities speculators. sized regional department-store That report described "massive chain that has its headquarters collusion between the concerned ofand three stores here. ficials involved and brokers" to divert government securities into the Bombay stock exchange. Franchi-lent or uncovered banker's receipts — promissory notes piedging deliv-ery of government securibes against cash advances to brokers — have been at the heart of the scandal. Thais Rethink Bangkok Rail Project

Standard Chartered already has provided 10 billion rupees (\$349 million) to its Bombay branch to cover possible losses. ANZ Grindlays has denied it was involved in any illegal deal but has agreed to provide \$250 million against possible losses.

The statement this weekend said a second report, separate from the anditors' inquiry, would be submitted to S. Venkitaramanan, the cen-tral bank governor, on Monday.

Trading was suspended on the Bombay exchange last week because of a boycott by brokers in connection with the scandal. The action began June 16. (Reuters, AFP) By Robert D. Hershey Jr. only merchants in Reading and the surrounding area, which boasts a plethora of factory out-

> It implies a reshaping of American retailing and raises questions about the nation's economic recovery. Although consumers usually do not initiate recoveries, consumer spending representing two-thirds of the nation's economy — has traditionally fueled expansions. But this recession, if Reading

is any indication, has trained

Tight-fistedness by consumers and business raises questions about the recovery.

consumers to pinch their pennies. And news like last week's -jump in the unemployment rate may only strengthen that cau-

This reluctance to spend also tends to be a stron inflation. Irwin L. Kellner, chief economist at the Chemical Bank in New York, finds consumers these days nothing less than "defiant" about price increases, which during the recession they This "don't spend more than you must" attitude threatens not ed successfully. have learned can often be resist-

Lavalin in February won the 30-

BANGKOK — Thailand may year concession to operate the 37-scrap or revise its \$2.6 billion Bangstation, 36-kilometer (22-mile) lion by more than 60 percent. A kok elevated railway project, called mass transit system.

major foreign partners, while Can-ada's Bombardier was to build the

Sources within the authority said

the government would probably

abandon the project because the consortium failed to meet a June

deadline for subscribers of its 10

billion baht (\$395 million) equity.

The state-owned authority pledged

to take a 25 percent stake in the

mass transit system.

Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi
Heavy Industries Ltd. are Lavalin's

Lavalin executive told the Bangkok
Post newspaper that political unrest in May complicated efforts to

find backers.

"With job security increasing-ly problematic and income growth slowing, cost-conscious consumers are embracing retailing discounters with unabashed enthusiasm," Mr. Kellner said, noting that discounters now account for more than 40 percent of general merchandise business and one-third of apparel sales.

The current tight-fistedness among consumers is also evident at major manufacturers. A prime example is Carpenter Technology Corp., a specialty steel company with \$600 million in annual sales that announced the elimination of 130 white-collar jobs this spring in a restructuring intended to read the benefits of computerization. Carpenter, according to Paul R. Roedel, who is retiring as its

president, is suffering a squeeze on profit margins at a time when its business is flat because of soft sales of components for oilfield equipment and for jet engines. Not long ago Carpenter executives were summoned to Detroit to meet with J. Ignacio Lopez de

Arriortua, the General Motors Corp. executive dubbed the "grand inquisitor" for the way he strong-armed suppliers into price cuts when working in Europe. Now installed to do the same

task at home, Mr. Lopez is pressuring companies such as Carpenter, which supplies the automaker only indirectly through products like valves and fasteners and components for air bags.

A long delay inflated Lavalin's

Officials in the authority said the

government may call for a new bid

on the project or it may integrate it

The Nation, said the government would call for new bids while re-

opening negotiations with the pre-

vious second-place bidder, the

Hong Kong and Australian Asia-

Euro Consortium. (Reuters, AP)

Another Bangkok newspaper,

with two similar systems.

Italy Lifts Rates To Support Lira, Moves on Budget Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The Bank of Italy pushed up its main lending rate on Sunday to support the embattled lira, while Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's new government announced its first measures to tackle

inflation and a huge budget deficit.

The central bank said it was increasing its discount rate by one percentage point, to 13 percent, ef-fective Monday, to take pressure off the Italian currency in financial markets. It the also boosted its premium, or emergency funding, rate to 14.5 percent to 13 percent.
Mr. Amato's government, for-

mally endorsed by parliament with a confidence vote on Saturday, said it was freezing public-sector prices as a first move toward healing the alling economy. It said it would detail a package of spending cuts and tax increases by the end of this week to slash 30 trillion lire (\$26.1

billion) off the budget deficit.

The deficit is projected to be 160 trillion lire for 1992, while inflation remains stubbornly high at an annual rate of more than 5 percent. The Bank of Italy stepped in to support the lira after an attack on

the currency on foreign exchange markets. The currency has fallen sharply against the Deutsche mark amid speculation that Italy might have to devalue because of its financial problems.

The government, in a statement issued after a Sunday morning cabinet meeting, affirmed its determination to protect the lira, saying the stability of the exchange rate was a key element in fighting inflation.

The whole government opera-tion presupposes firmness of the exchange rate." Treasury Minister Piero Barucci said. "This is the main supporting beam on which the entire economic maneuver is built." The lira is allowed to fluctuate

2.25 percent above or below 748.217 DM under European Monetary System rules. Speculation of a devaluation has grown since Denmark threw the process of European monetary union into disarray by rejecting it in a referendum on June 2. All 12 European Community countries must sign the economic and monetary union treaty to make

rate rise, saying that it had become of millions of dollars. inevitable after the devaluation

fears drove the lira down near alltime lows of 760,25 to the mark on Friday. It takes 1,147.75 lire to buy one U.S. dollar.

"It shows once again that defending the lira is the top priority. said Ernesto Paolillo, president of the Italian Forex Club, said. "I hope that the international specutation will now understand once and for all that the lira will not be devalued," he said.

But analysts and dealers said markets were likely to remain nervous until the government proved that it could take convincing action to cleanse the economy.

The government said details of

moves to tackle the 1992 deficit would be contained in a decree law to go before parliament on Mr. Amato's return from the summit meeting in Munich this week of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries.

The government also said it would seek approval from parliament for four special laws giving it sweeping powers to reform the deficit-generating sectors of pensions, health, local government and public-sector employment.

Financial markets grew increas-ingly nervous as Italy floundered in political crisis for nearly three months following inconclusive general elections in April.

Mr. Amato's four-party coalition, mainly made up of his Socialists and the dominant Christian Democrats, won confidence votes in both chambers of Parliament last week after presenting a platform whose main plank was help-

ing the sluggish economy.

Mr. Amato's office said the government agreed to swiftly rein in spending for pensions, health care and other public services. The cabinet also decided that prices would be set for government purchases and awarding of public works con-

That decision apparently grew out of widespread Italian disgust over a current rash of kickback scandals involving scores of public officials and business executives in several regions over the awarding of construction and supply contracts. Investigators suspect cor-ruption has inflated the state's tab it binding.

Financial analysts welcomed the ruption has initiated the state's table for goods and services by hundreds

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, UPI)

Germany Apt to Foil European Rate Cuts

LONDON - The French and British bond markets have positioned themselves for interest-rate reductions, but analysts said Germany was

likely to dash their hopes.

Long-term bond yields in all three countries fell last week, but the inflation-averse Bundesbank is likely to keep its interest rates stable. despite calls for an easier stance by Germany's partners in the Group of Seven industrialized countries.

On Sunday, the chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, the biggest German bank, said the central bank's approach was correct. The executive, Hilmar Kopper, told German radio that the Bundesbank was pursuing a "completely correct and consistent policy." He added: "It is an anti-inflationary policy which will certainly show its positive side in the coming months in a clear drop in the inflation rate." German inflation currently is running above a 4 percent annual rate.

Also on Sunday, Italy raised its discount rate by 1 point, to 13 percent.

to protect the lira, which has been trading near its record low against the Deutsche mark. With the U.S. rate cuts by the Federal Reserve Board on Thursday, there

was talk the Bank of England was about to drive down base bank lending rates in Britain. The central bank did reduce the rate at which it buys bills on the money market. "Some people are thinking we'll see a concerted cut in British and Prench rates," said Peter Spencer, chief economist at Kleinwort Benson. "But Germany is simply going to spoil the party again." British authorities would risk a run on the pound by pushing rates lower without a similar German move. The yield of the 9 percent British gilt due 2008 tumbled to 8.77 percent

Friday from 8.97 percent a week earlier. The 8.5 percent French Treasury issue due 2002 yielded 8.70 percent, down from 8.78 percent. Even yields on the bellwether 8 percent German Unity Fund bonds due 2002 slipped to 7.97 percent from 8.04 percent. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Hong Kong Notebook

Mystery Mainland Buyers Stir Property Market

Of the spate of recent deals in which mainland Chinese interests have bought Hong Kong property, none has more captivated the market than the sale of Nine Queen's Road Central, the office and commercial skyscraper recently completed by Hong Kong Land Holdings Inc., the colony's premier landlord. More than a month after the deal for 3.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$491.6 million). little is known about the identity of the principal buyers.

Innsbuck Co., the Hong Kong-registered entity that bought the property, describes its backers as a consortium of Hong Kong and mainland-based parties. Three of those parties, accounting for 50 percent of the deal, are Hong Kong-based companies.

The identities of those who control the remaining half are a mystery.

What is evident, however, is that they have a lot of money and are willing to spend it. Hong Kong Macau Holdings Ltd., which holds a 10 percent share in Innsbuck, was relatively unknown a year ago but is now one of the most active deal makers in town. Hu Jinguang, Hong Kong Macan's chairman, was said to be involved in foreign trade

in Beijing before emigrating to Panama in In the 10 months since he bought a control-ling stake in Hong Kong Macau, Mr. Hu, who is reportedly the son of a former high official of the People's Bank of China, has bought several office properties, Nine Queen's Road and the Grand Hyatt Hotel in Xian, and is reportedly studying plans for further investments totaling 10 billion dollars.

Deng Liugen, managing director of China Weal, which holds 35 percent of Innsbuck, has made at least five property deals in the last year totaling 2.7 billion dollars. In 1988, GGS Hotel Holdings, the Hong Kong unit of

Mr. Deng migrated to Hong Kong from the mainland, where reportedly he once was the mayor of a town.

Both companies were reluctant to answer questions, saying they have been instructed to follow the Chinese political saying, "Speak little. Do much."

Japanese Checking Out? As mainland investors come charging in, the Japanese - in the case of the troubled Ritz Cariton Hong Kong Hotel - have been

hanging on by their fingernails.

Last year, many in the Hong Kong hotel industry predicted The Ritz Carlton, which was developed from two prime plots overlooking Victoria Harbor in the heart of the city's central business district, would quickly become the premier luxury hotel on Hong Kong Island, surpassing the venerable Mandarin Oriental.

But the still uncompleted 216-room hotel has been plagued by delays since its owner GGS Co., a Tokyo-based broker of golf club memberships, sought reorganization in court last vear.

In recent weeks, rumors have spread in the hotel community that the syndicate of Japanese banks that effectively owns the Ritz Carlton are seeking to take more direct control of the project and might appoint a receiver in a predude to a fire sale.

"It will never open," said an industry source. "This is a case study of everything you can do wrong when developing a hotel," he said, adding that the hotel already has cost more than \$1 million a room.

pany was sticking to the court-ordered reorganization plan that calls for GGS to own and operate the hotel for several years. A spokesman for the Atlanta-based Ritz Carlton Hotel Co., which holds the management contract, said the hotel would open in

Gored by Bull Market A bull market can lead to an expensive

correction on the way up as well as on the way down. Take the case of Morgan Stanley, the U.S. investment bank. In February 1991, in the midst of a dramat-

ic decline in trading volume due to the Gulf war, Morgan Stanley unceremoniously disbanded its Asian equity and research operation in Hong Kong, reassigning several traders and firing a number of salesman and analysts.

Since then, however, Asian markets outside Japan (where Morgan Stanley has retained operations) have taken off, particularly in Hong Kong.

The Hang Seng Index is up 41 percent since Jan. 1, spurred on by enthusiastic buy recommendations from U.S. analysts, including none other than Barton Biggs, Morgan Stanley's director of global research. In May, Mr. Briggs told his clients that Hong Kong's China link is "the biggest emerging market story of all time."

So it is not surprising to learn that Morgan Stanley has decided to reconstitute its Asian research operation, hiring back several familiar faces - at significantly higher salaries.

Laurence Zuckerman

Schmid-Preissler

Strategy Consulting **Business Development** Mergers and Acquisitions Strategic Alliances

Western and Eastern Europe America Far East

Consumer Goods Industry **Public Agencies** Nonprofit Organizations

Schmid-Preissler GmbH International Management Consultar.ts BDU D-8000 München 2 Elisenstraße 3 Tel. +89-557601 Fax +89-557605

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MUTUAL FUNDS

New International Bond Issues Mat. Coup. Floating Rate Notes ASFINAG \$100 Over c-morah Libor, Replifered at 99.85, Interest is copped at 6.5% in 2nd year, 7% in year 3, 7.5% in 4th year, and 8% is fifth year. Fees 0.30%. (Creditanstalt Bankversin.) \$100 1997 0.80 100 Allantic Mortgage 1997 2.50 100 Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable subordinated notes. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$1 million. (Goldman Sochs Int'l.) **BankAmerica** 1997 1997 Libor 100 \$1,000. Interest will be 6-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,250 (Nomura tal'L) 1997 Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable sensor notes. Fees 1%, (DKB 1997 Y 10,000 1996 5.30 101.425 Annually until 1994, 0.25% over 3-month Libor the Reaffered at 100.025. Fees 196%. Denominations 10 yen. [Daiwa Europe.] Fixed-Coupons City of Kobe \$210 2002 712 99.40 100.65 Noncellable, Fees 0.325%. Denominations \$5 million. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets.) 91/2 99.921 Semi-connectiv. Foes 1/4%, Denominations \$10,000. Full nom-BM Int'l Finance NV 1995 5% 101.123 100.50 Reaffered at 99,935. Noncollable. Fees 1966. (Credit Suisse First Boston.) Redland US Funding 71/4 101.09 100.25 Xeoffered at 99.59. Nancollable. Fees 11/1/4. (Goldman Sachs Nonzallable. Fees 0.25%. Barrower is the Swedish National Housing Finance Corp. (Nomina Int'L) 8% 100.05 Noncollable, Fees not Disclosed, (Commerzbank AG.) Comercial SA de CV European Coal and 2017 9% 103.5 Steel Community **Cesterreichische** 2002 91/4 collable. Fees 0.325%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.) Kontrollbank Crédit National FF 300 2000 8.80 Option to reinvest coupon income into new bonds inter-changeable with the issue, Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100,000 francs. (J.P. Morgan Securities.) France Télécom FF 2.000 2001 9 99.34 Noncoliable, Fees 0.325%. (Crédit Lyonnais.) Reoffered at 99,875. Nancollable, Fungible with outstanding Toyota Motor Credit ECU 200 2002 European (nvestment 99.77 Noncollable. Fungible with June 22 issue, raising total to \$550 million. Fees 0.325%. [Panbas Capital Markets Group.] Bonk Banque Nationale de Reaffered at 99.565. Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to C\$175 million. Fees 2%. (Hambros Bank.) 2002 8% 101.24 Société Québecoise 98.55. Noncollable. Fees 0.325%. (Wood d'Assozinissement des ₹okyo Tatemono 1999 6.15 101% Reoffered at 100.10. Noncollable. Fees 1%%. Denomination 10 million yen. (Yatnaichi Int') Europe.)

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FINANCE: Foreign Firms Look to U.S. for Capital

(Continued from first funnce page) more flexibility, the burgeoning the interest-rate level - is lower than in the Euromarket, which remains unreceptive to corporate is-sues rated below single-A.

Borrowers also can obtain maturities of up to 30 years in the United States compared with an effec-Puromarket. This has become inlike Grand Metropolitan that are rates in Japanese yen, and the prin-partied about the long-term avail-cipal in British pounds. partied about the long-term avail-ability of capital. Grand Met, the British food,

drinks and restaurant giant that owns Pillsbury and Burger King, raised \$900 million in the United States last year by selling equal companies, British Bio-technology amounts of 5-, 10- and 20-year Group and Cantab Pharmaceutic fonds. It used the proceeds to replace short-term borrowings.

We wouldn't have been able to achieve that in the Eurobond marsaid Simon D.A. Martin, Grand Met's assistant group trea-"We may go back to the

By giving foreign companies

world of interest-rate and currency swaps has also encouraged foreign companies to exploit the advantages that borrowing in dollars in the United States might have over another market at a given time. A company can issue fixed-rate

dollar-denominated bonds, then,

through swaps, choose alternative

payment patterns -- ending up, for Companies have also discovered that different types of securities may be more highly valued in one country than another. This helps

explain why two British biotech companies, British Bio-technology cals, are interested in the United In the United States, plenty of investors are willing to buy shares

of biotechnology companies that not only have never made any money but have yet to bring a product

Although the London Stock Ex-

exception for biotech, companies generally cannot obtain an exchange listing until they have a five-year profit record.

■ Global Borrowing Up Borrowing on world financial

markets continued expanding rapidly in the first five months of the year with a total volume of \$223 billion an increase of 11

term interest rates and many corporate and sovereign borrowers in need of refinancing debt contract-ed in the late 1980s, the securities

remainder of the year, the report
Said the moderate recovery now Japan, however, to stimulate its projected in the OECD area, with economy to spur spending and iminflation likely to be lower, should ports. make room for some further decline in long-term interest rates. government's plan to increase pub-

Outlook for Recovery Fades

Weak Jobs Data Ignite Rally in Treasuries

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches are expecting the economy to remain weak in the near future, with nervous businesses and consumers paring their debts to protect them-

selves from a protracted slowdown. This outlook, spurred by the June unemployment data released Thursday, is likely to benefit the

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

government bond market, which saw a buying frenzy in its final hours of trading last week. The market bellwether, the 30-

year Treasury bond, rose 1 27/32 Thursday, reducing its yield to 7.63 percent from 7.78 percent at the end of the previous week. The market was essentially closed on Friday for the Independence Day holiday.

ployment rate, which unlocked the door for lower interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board swiftly cut its discount rate on loans to banks. and it pushed down the rate banks charge each other on overnight loans, the federal funds rate.

The key to the rally, analysts

said, was a surge in the lime unem-

"The catalyst was obviously the Labor Department's report, which raised the specter of a repeat of last year, when a seeming recovery will-

NEW YORK — Bond investors dent and chief market strategist at Wayne Grayson Capital Corp.

The government said the civilian unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage point, to 7.8 percent of the work force, in June from 7.5 percent in May. Nonfarm payrolls in June plummeted 117,000, to a sea-sonally adjusted 108.35 million, af-

ter rising a revised 93,000 in May. The Fed quickly cut the discount rate to 3 percent from 3.5 percent. It apparently cut its target on the federal funds rate to 3.25 percent from 3.75 percent.

"The quick response of the Fed to the June employment news indicated the severity of the economic situation and that the Fed. too. believes that we could be falling back in recession," said Nancy Ki melman, chief economist for Technical Data Systems. But many analysis said they were

skeptical that this easing would be more effective at reviving the economy than previous moves have been. "Unfortunately, I don't think this will help," said Steven A. kets research at Bank of America in

San Francisco. "The economy to me does not seem to be restrained by the level of interest rates or by a lack of liquidity," he said. "But my gut says the Fed is not finished easing rates. I think the economy will continue to

ed." said Trude Latimer, vice presi- be a slug, and that the Fed will have to help again."

The concern is that businesses and families are so cautious about borrowing that a change in interest rates will give only a modest boost to lending and thus the economy.

As a result, banks are likely to stick to their practice of parking any extra funds in government securities, rather than passing on the money and adding fuel to the re-covery, analysts said.

When the market opens Monday, it will have more weak data to consider. After trading had ended on Thursday, the Fed said all three measures of the U.S. money supply fell during the week that ended on June 22. M-2, the aggregate most closely tracked by the central bank. fell by \$10.6 billion, much more than the \$2 billion drop many economists had predicted.

The Treasury's auction of \$9.75 billion of seven-year notes on Wednesday is expected to find 200d demand in the current environment as low short-term rates push some investors into longer-dated maturities for their higher yields, economists said.

The market is expecting positive news from the report of the June producer price index due on Friday, which is expected to show fairly tame inflation, economists said.

(UPI, NYT, Reuters, WP)

Nomura Said to Plan Job Cuts for Women

TOKYO - Japan's largest brokerage, Nomura Securities Co., is targeting women clerks in a plan to cut its work force by almost 20 percent over the next few years, a inancial newspaper has reported.

clines, Nomura is expected to cut marriage. the number of women clerks by 2,000 over the next four to five slump, Nomura also plans to reyears, according to a report in the duce the number of its branch of-These clerks account for 5,000 of cording to the newspaper.

the company's 12,000 employees.

was made by a special Nomura committee charged with streamlining operations.

Nomura executives were not available for comment.

Women work as assistants to traders and managers and are gen-Suffering from sharp profit de- erally encouraged to leave after

With the stock market in a fices over the next three years, ac-

Nomura has incurred substantial

operating losses in the current business year, which began April 1, the newspaper said.

A spate of scandals and a tumbling stock market has produced one of the worst years ever for Nomura had a pretax profit of

44.1 billion yen (\$300 million) in the previous business year, while Investment in office computers net profit shumped 70 percent, to The newspaper said the decision would be scaled down from its cur- 31.6 billion yen. (AFP, Reuters)

search and development, and the

JAPAN: Widening Trade Gap Defies Quick Solutions

(Continued from first finance page)

change," said Robert Alan Feldman, chief economist for Salomon Brothers in Asia. He said that the balance of the volume of Japan's imports and exports had not changed much for three years. Many economists say that even if

the economy improves, Japan has a structural surplus that stems largely from the fact that consumers do not spend enough. In addition, Japan's market is

from the same period last year, exrate, in part because of trade bar-Agence France-Presse reported tiers, an issue that could become from an OECD report released on central in the U.S. presidential The Bush administration, hoping

With expectations of lower longlapan, recently tried to play down Japan's trade problems, particularly in meetings this week in Washed in the late 1980s, the securities ington between President George market was the main growth sector. Bush and Prime Minister Kiichi Assessing the prospects for the Miyazawa of Japan.

Economists said the Japanese

lic spending, which has not gone Mr. Courtis said the investments made during Japan's economic through the final legislative process, would not do much to lower boom in new factories and in rethe trade surplus. competitive lift it has provided,

Naoyuki Haraoka, director of the international trade research office in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said his per-sonal estimate, and not that of his agency, was that the envisioned spending package might raise imports by \$10 billion to \$12 billion.

"That is not substantial, compared to \$100 billion," he said.

Some economists thought the surplus would bring about more pressure for a rise in the value of the ven, which would make Japan's exports more expensive in other countries and foreign products cheaper for the Japanese. However, Japan was able to adjust for the roughly doubling of the yen's value that resulted from the 1985 Plaza agreement.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	<u> </u>			17221 ALZ 9 OASL	1.50	134
- <u> </u>				U.S. S. 3 to 7 yrs	4.97	7.04
SUMMIT: Disc	1 A as II	mmomulan C 7 Load	me Room Mooting	U.S. % less than 5 yrs	5.76	5.79
-	ora in ine Air us U	ուրսրպատ Մ-Հ Leuu	ers degui meetuig	Posads sterilag, less than 5 yrs	10.17	18.02
O CHATILLE TO DOO		1 1	0	Prepch france, less then 5 yrs	9.51	9.55
				Hal. ling, less thou 5 yes	12.73	12.58
	trade liberalization pact, raising the	federal government too weak to	powers seems to have lost its sense	Doelsh krone, less then 5 yrs	10,10	16.06
(Continued from page 1)		sustain a healthy recovery.	of direction.	ECUL E YES & OVER	7.13	9.16
	prospect of greater protectionism		V	ECU. 5 to 7 yrs	9.16	9,12
COURTICES HOW DON'T ITEMS about	and an eventual breakdown of the	 National security and relations 	"In the wake of the Cold War,	Con. S. less than 5 yrs	7.40	7.57
MICHIGARITY CACIT MINIOT DOWN 12	world into partly closed trading	with other countries. Germany,	Washington, Bonn, Tokyo, Paris,	Aus. S. less that \$ yrs	7.48	7 <i>5</i> 0
preoccupied with internal matters,		Course and the United Ctates have		N.Z. S. less thom 5 yrs	7.37	£57
- Francisco of the	blocs.	France, and the United States have	Brussels are all trying to figure out	Yea, 5 to 7 yrs	5,70	5.76
leading to a fragmentation of the		pursued contradictory approaches	who they are and where they fit it,"		5.05	5.10
global system. Europe is in the midst of an	mer Soviet Union. Germany. argu-	to the war in Yugoslavia. Despite	Mr. Garten recently wrote. "The		xchanp	e.
Europe is in the midst of an	ing that it has been saddled with	U.S. and European efforts to main-	in Carta toons identity mine			
	INTERIOR DECENT SECTION OF WHEN	On my resolven erole to man.	significance of these identity crises			_

Weekly Sales

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t,	Tetal	20,657_50	35,714.6D	49.JIB.00	42,5%

Some scholars also argue that the nature of trade has changed as companies spread their operations around the globe. NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF ECU 40,000,000

ungvall 534 NL 221 NL Vance ! CapE DBst Divrs EBas ExFd FdEx ScFid

would carry the Japanese through the next few years. "There's no fundamental reversal going to occur," he said.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V. 11 1/2% GUARANTEED BONDS DUE 1993 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to paragraph 6(b) of the Terms and Conditions of the above Bonds and in conformity with the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of 9th August 1983, ECU 4.500.000 in principal amount of the above Bonds will be redeemed on 9th August, 1992, at par (the redemption price) together with accrued interest thereon to said redemption date. The drawing has taken place on 24th June, 1992, in Luxembourg.

Serial numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed are set forth below on groups from one number to another number, both inclusive:

817-951	1652-1861	1962- 2153	4254- 4271
5072-5141	5342-5419	55 20- 5558	5659- 5679
5780-5857	6158-6217	6818- 6858	6959-7136
7337-7437	7638 - 7701	8802-9016	10168- 10258
12059-12202	12303-12357	12658- 12767	13137- 13236
13465-13514	14315-14518	14619- 14664	15278- 15377
17646-17745	18557-18569	18870- 18919	19020- 19056
19259 - 19305	20906-21055	21156- 21166	21267-21273
24374 - 24393	24694-25038	25139- 25167	25268- 25483
25584-25622	25823-25900	26001-26058	26279-26310
26411-26473	26574-2657B	29445-29449	30650-30729
30830-30853	30954-31021	31122-31344	33391-33403
34104-34193	34294 - 34306	34407-34590	35476- 35541
35642-35675	2		

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1988, have not yet been presented for the payment: 22519-22520

3347-3356

5000

2044-2048

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1989, have not yet been presented for the payment: 12592-12600 24145-24146 11341 - 11344

The following bonds, called for redemption on 9th August 1990. we not yet been presented for the payment: 1428

6764-6778 11043-11044 15950-15962 37992-38001	6781 - 6782 11083 18494 - 18495	6788- 6789 12601- 12606 18501- 18503	8200- 8214 14263 21096
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560-569	593-594	602- 607	1452-1453

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3962-3965	3993-4029	5242- 5246	5249-5341
5737-5743	5747	5760	<i>5777-577</i> 9
7252-7254	7288-7289	7322- <i>7</i> 325	7336
8636-8638	8714-8715	8768-8773	8778-8786
8791 -8801	9358-9361	9394	9433-9435
10865-10866	10869-10873	10876	11100-11119
11472-11483	11822-11832	11837- 11852	11990- 12017
12216-12221	12227-12228	12231- 12233	12235
15079-15113	15117 - 15138	17398- 17401	17408- 17424
17453 - 17457	17462 - 17468	18990- 18998	20029-20033
20351	20377-20383	20386- 20396	20400-20402
20407-20417	20430-20437	20833-20835	20878
23116-23119	23490-23494	23502-23523	23593-23594
23714-23723	23733-23756	23865-23875	23915
	24041-24042	24058	24069-24073
23917-23918	24204-24223	24235-24238	24359-24373
24180-24195	29345-29442	24230-24230	24000-24010
27664	23J43*23442		

Amount outstanding after 9th august, 1992: ECU 4.000.000

interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue on the redemption date. On such date the redemption price will become due and payable on each of said Bonds and payment therefor together with accrued interest will be made at any one of the following paying agents: the office of Societe Generale Alsacienne de Banque, Brussels branch, the office of Societe Generale,

London branch, the office of Credit Suisse Zurich and the office of Societa Generale Paris upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds with all coupons attached maturing after said redemption te. In the event that any such coupon is not so attached, the amount of said coupon will be deducted from the redemption price.

Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, said redemption date should be detached and surrendered for payment in usual manner. THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V. BY SOGENAL

SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP 15, AVENUE EMILE REUTER **LUXEMBOURG** THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT

(Commerce 2: cm 5-8)	trade liberalization pact, raising the prospect of greater protectionism	sustain a healthy recovery.	of direction.
desirable, each major power is	and an eventual breakdown of the world into partly closed trading	 National security and relations 	

identity crisis over the Masstricht treaty, while the United States is beset by its own domestic political paralysis," said Jochen Thies of the German Institute on Foreign Affairs in Bonn. "And Japan remains inward-focused and seems incapable of emerging from its shell on any issue outside of its region." Consider some of the issues where the G-7 nations are at odds today, with little sense of shared

Purpose:

The ground rules of world the trade. The United States and the European Community, reluctant to offend powerful special interest groups, have so far failed to bridge their gap over farm subsidies. Meanwhile Japan, which has the largest stake in maintaining an open world trading system, cannot overcome domestic obstacles that would pennit it to lift its barriers to imported rice. The stalemate is backing completion of a global

• Aid to the republics of the former Soviet Union. Germany, arguing that it has been saddled with too many financial burdens since unification, complains the United States has not moved fast enough to support the economic transformation of the former Soviet Union. Tokyo insists it cannot do more until Russia agrees to return the four Japanese islands it occupied at the end of World War II.

• Reviving the global economy. All three major economic powers are constrained by domestic prob-lems from assuming the burden of lifting the world economy out of its trough. German inflation fears keep European interest rates too high to cut unemployment. Japan is relying on another export drive be-cause the collapse of its real estate and stock markets have undermined domestic consumption. The United States has not overcome the legacy of private and public debt accumulated during the 1980s, leaving its financial sector and the

France, and the United States have pursued contradictory approaches to the war in Yugoslavia. Despite U.S. and European efforts to maintain at least some human rights sanctions against China after the massacre of protesters near Tiananmen Square in Beijing, Japan pressed ahead in restoring normal relations. Washington remains worried over a French-German military force, while Bonn and Paris fear U.S. forces are on the path toward complete withdrawal from

• Environmental challenges. The United States bore the brunt of attacks at the Earth Summit for refusing to commit itself to specific targets to limit the output of gases that contribute to global warming. But its apparent isolation obscured the fact that America has been more successful than Western Enrope in cutting certain gases, leading Brussels and Washington to pursue divergent goals. Unable to overcome such prob lems together, each of the major

Brussels are all trying to figure out who they are and where they fit it, Mr. Garten recently wrote. "The significance of these identity crises is this: countries which are uncertain of who they are and where they Primery Merits fit into the world are not capable strong, consistent foreign policies. Voters find it easier to abandon

old habits, too. No longer depen dent on traditional leaders to pro tect them against the Soviet mil tary machine, they are displayin an increasing readiness to suppor politicians outside the mainstream

In the United States, Ross Peroi promising wholesale change without specifics, has performed strongly in the polls. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany faces challenges from anti-foreigner politicians on the right. In France, President François Mitterrand's political star has risen lately, but he

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RUSSIA: Yeltsin Wins a Victory on IMF Assistance currencies. A stable ruble, in turn. G-7 Help Is Likely

(Continued from page 1) Bank and \$11 billion in direct cred-

its from Western governments. Before his meeting with Mr. Candessus, Mr. Yeltsin said that the IMF would have to ease its Standard requirements because Russia is unique, and its reform is

The IMF, however, eased up the slightly, accepting, for example, a monthly inflation rate of 7 percent to 9 percent instead of the 3 percent limit it once had sought The actual inflation rate in Russia now is about 14 percent monthly. according to government officials. The IMF proposals mainly seek

to strengthen the ruble so that it is

more readily convertible into hard

helps to attract foreign investment and encourage foreign trade - two other IMF goals.

The IMF has also pressed for what it describes as a stable ruble zone. Under this requirement, all the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States using the ruble as their currency must agree to a single monetary policy, preferably one controlled by the Russian central bank.

The agreement reached Sunday sidesteps this issue by stating that Russia and the other states will take steps to define the ruble zone and work out procedures to be followed by those republics that want to switch from the ruble to their own currencies.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany indicated that the Group of Seven would make some concessions to Russia. He said he did not think Mr. Yeltsin would leave the Munich meetings of the G-7 leaders this week empty-handed. Mr. Yeltsin is to consult the G-7 on

Wednesday. Japan remains reluctant to support debt relief for Russia but it seemed prepared to go along with the other government creditors if they thought it was necessary. A Japanese Foreign Ministry

okesman said in Munich that official debt relief must be discussed with the Paris Club, which represents creditor governments in inter-

This week's topics:

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Paris

union in September.

Industrial Index, losing 8.59 points.

to 1,484.10 points, and the SES all-Singapore index off 1.03 points, to

Dealers said a spate of unimpres-sive half-year corporate reports

contributed to the poor sentiment.

Volume for the week fell 19 per-cent, to 168.6 million shares worth

411.67 million Singapore dollars.

Keppel securities were active. Keppel stock was unchanged at

7.60 dollars. Incheape fell to 6 dol-

francs, to 3,752.

lars from 6.20.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Prices slipped in light trading. with the CBS all-share index down 0.20 points, to 206.00 last week. Volume rose to 7.6 billion guilders, of which 2.5 billion was in

equities, up from 7.1 billion guilders the previous week, when 2.4 2.10 to 281.20, and Hoechst lost billion was in stocks.

Hoogovens lost 7.5 percent of its value, ending the week at 48.40 guilders. The steel company said it would reduce investments this year because of price developments for

The weakening dollar pressured international companies such as KLM, which fell to 34.30 guilders from 36.60, and Akzo, the chemicals concern, which dropped to 147,00 from 148,20.

Frankfurt

A favorable economic outlook helped boost prices last week. The DAX spot trend index gained 1.3 percent, to 1,776.98 points. The Commerzbank index added 0.6 percent. rising to 1,977.7 points.

The bourse was helped by betterthan-expected German economic performance and relatively good results reported by some companies for last year. But waning hopes for an interest-rate cut and the handicap exporters suffer as the dollar eakens made investors nervous. Volume on the eight German

stock markets rose to 32.0 billion Deutsche marks from 25.6 billion. Banks were firm, with Deutsche rising 22.10.DM to 710.40, Com-

merzbank up 9.00 DM to 260.50 and Dresdner gaining 8.20 to 351. Chemicals lost ground. BASF shed 1.60 DM to 241.40, Bayer fell

2.40 to 251.50.

Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Uncertainty over Hong Kong's multi-billion dollar airport project sent stocks lower last week, knocking 51.25 points, or 0.84 percent, off the Hang Seng index, which closed at 6,061.85.

Average daily volume rose to 4.053 billion Hong Kong dollars

opened talks Friday over financing of the airport

Jardine Matheson, the diversified trading house fell 3.50 dollars to 62.00 while Wharf Holdings slipped 50 cents to 17.30. Hongkong & shares but up from 32 million the Shanghai Bank bucked the trend, previous week. rising 2 dollars to 50.00 dollars.

London

Prices fell for the sixth straight week, burdened by the weight of 160 trillion lire deficit by 30 trillion poor economic news. The Financial through a package of spending cuts Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares shed 37.0 points, or 1.5 percent, to close at 2,497.1. Among blue chips, Pirelli lost 5.18 percent, Olivetti shed 6.35 percent,

Lacking significant official indi- CIR was down 5.19 percent and cators, the market focussed on re- Fiat slipped 4.20 percent. ports from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, London Business School and National Westminster Bank, all of which revised their economic

trading on the Bourse, where the CAC-40 index lost 1.5 percent, projects downward. The difficulties of British Petroclosing at 1,886.35. leum and a reduction of the dividend by British Steel created fears of a widespread cut in dividends in and-see attitude ahead of the

recession-hit companies.
British Steel, which posted its first annual loss since it was privatized in 1988, fell to 64 pence from 67, while BP was unchanged at £2.09.

Milan

from 3.785 billion.

The weakening lira pushed the MIB index 3.96 percent lower, bringing the key gauge's cumulative loss for the year to 12.7 percent. The MIB, which begins each year at 1,000, ended last week at 873. Volume was low at 35 million

> The weakening lire depressed the market. On Sunday, the Bank of Italy raised interest rates to defend the currency and the new government said it would cut the expected

Tokyo

The rise of the yen against the dollar sent prices higher, with

heavy buying by investment trusts. The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues gained 905.05, or 5.7 Prices fell in uncertain, quiet percent, to close at 16,717.78, breaking a four-week string of losses. The Tokyo Stock Price Index posted a 62.10-point gain, ending at 1,293.55. Investors were taking a wait-Daily average turnover was 253.6 million shares worth 208.7 billion yen, up from 235.2 million Group of Seven summit opening in

Munich on Monday and some anashares worth 199.7 billion yen. lysts said they may remain cautious After falling to the year's low of 15,741.27 year on Monday, the market turned bullish Tuesday as the until a referendum in France on European economic and monetary Eurodisney fell 5.30 francs, to 105.10. LVMH dropped 178 yen rose to the 125-yen level, giving rise to hopes of U.S. and subsequent

Japanese monetary easing. The most outstanding performer was Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, which climbed to 629,000 Singapore
Prices fell, with the Straits Times ven from the previous week's record low finish of 580,000 yen.

Zurich

The Zurich stock exchange post-ed moderate gains in light trading, with the Swiss Performance Index rising 18.38 points, to I,181.63. The weakening dollar and high

domestic interest rates dampened sentiment and foreign investors mostly stayed away.

Among banks, SBS gained 11
Swiss francs to 262 and CS Holding

was up 55 to 1,790.

Taiwan Exports Fall **And Inflation Dips**

TAIPEI — A less-than-expected stabilize the Taiwan dollar because nse in Taiwan's consumer price index announced Sunday fostered sumer price index rise. speculation of an interest-rate cut, while a sharp rise in the value of the Taiwan dollar currency cut the country's trade surplus for June by more than half.

Taiwan's trade surplus plunged to \$530 million in June, down 69 percent from a year earlier.

The consumer price index rose 5.17 percent in June from a year earlier. The rate was lower than the 5.5 percent forecast earlier by the the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. The agency said the rate reflected the government's attempts to curb in-

Food prices registered the highest gain last month, rising 8.5 percent from a year ago. Medical costs increased 6.2 percent, education and entertainment 5.52 percent

and housing 3.27 percent.

Last week, the government revised its forecast for this year's inflation rate to 4.2 percent from an earlier forecast of 3.5 percent. Officials said the change was caused by higher prices for food and services. The Economic Daily News,

quoting unnamed sources, said the Central Bank may reduce the key lending rate, now 6.125 percent, to

Soles in Net 180s High Low Close Chipe

On Friday, the Taiwan dollar hit a record of 24.5200 against the U.S. dollar. It was around 27 at the middle of last year.

Officials and economists expressed concern over weakening exports, which helped to fuel an annual gross national product growth rate of 7 percent in the first

A big jump in imports of equip-ment and materials for infrastructure projects also cut the trade surplus, the Finance Ministry said

"The stagnation of exports and the slowing of growth in exports to Hong Kong is a clear warning," said Yu Tsung-hsien, head of the private Chunghwa Institution for Economic Research.

"If local industries cannot upgrade themselves rapidly to compensate for the flight of labor-intensive industries overseas, we cannot be optimistic about future export growth," he told the Economic Daily News.

Economists said the rapid rise of the Taiwan dollar is reducing the competitiveness of exporters.
(AP, Reuters)

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Sales in 100s High Low Clase

China Gets . 2 Market Watchdogs :

Property Silver Francisco Establish Francisco

Agence France-Presse BEIJING - China has taken steps to bring its booming securities market under control amid unauthorized share issues and rampant specula-. tion, the China Daily reported Sunday.

A new committee to supervise development of the country's stock markets will be headed by Li Guixian, gover-nor of the People's Bank of China, the central bank, the report said.

A separate semiofficial group, the China Securities Supervisory Committee, will be set up soon as a watchdog. The absence of an authority to oversee the market had led to a growing number of violations. China has two exchanges, in

Shanghai and Shenzhen, although over-the-counter trading is allowed in many cities. At least three provinces recently issued shares without, central bank approval. A complicated issuing system has created a black market for certificates to purchase stock.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 3.

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SPORTS BAS

Reds Sweep Pirates In Series Pitting **Division Leaders**

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nan Reds wasted a succession of nan Reds wasted a succession of scoring chances, then got two sacri-fice files off Doug Drabek in the eighth inning Sunday for a 2-1 vic-tory over the Pittsburgh Pirates and a four-game sweep.

Cincinnati held the Pirates to

seven runs in the series, a showdown of division leaders. Paul O'Neill and Chris Sabo hit sacrifice flies after Drabek pitched

NATIONAL LEAGUE

out of threats with the help of three double plays in three innings. Reds starter Chris Hammond retired 13 consecutive batters at one point and limited the Pirates to Don Slaught's first-inning RBI single over six innings. Rookie Tony Menedez pitched a scoreless sev-enth for his first major league vic-

tory, and Norm Charlton got six outs for his 19th save. Astros 2, Mets 0: In New York, Houston's Eric Anthony hit a tworun homer in the 10th inning as the Mets suffered their 10th shutout of

. Mets' starter Pete Schourek gave up just three hits in eight shutout

Cubs 8, Braves 0: In Atlanta, Kal Daniels hit a grand slam and three eammates homered as Chicago ended a seven-game winless streak in Atlanta.

Ryne Sandberg and Mark Grace hit consecutive home runs in the first inning and Andre Dawson homered in the third. Daniels, acquired from Los Angeles on June 27, hit his first home run for the

In Saturday's games: Cardinals 1, Giants 0: In San Francisco, Todd Zeile's two-out ingle in the 13th drove in Felix Jose to give run-starved St. Louis a

victory.

The Cardinals have scored just three times in their last five games and their latest weakness at the plate let down starting pitcher Bob Tewksbury. He pitched through the lith and walked no one for the fourth straight game. Tewksbury lowered his major-league leading ERA to 1.82. Mike Perez worked the 12th imming for the victory. Reds 5. Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Gteg Swindell pitched a five-hitter

The Reds got a run-scoring single from Joe Oliver in the second and an RBI double in the fifth by Barry Larkin against Pittsburgh starter and loser Victor Cole. Cole is the first Russian-born pitcher in the majors in 75 years.

The Reds scored three more in

Mets 5, Astros 3; Astros 3, Mets 1: In New York, Dwight Gooden won for the third time in four starts as the Mets beat Houston in the opener of a doubleheader.

Eric Anthony's run-scoring single off Anthony Young led Houston to victory in the second game.
Phillies 3, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, John Kruk, the National League's leading hitter, ended his longest simp of the season with a two-run homer for Philadelphia and Terry Mulholland won for the ninth time in his last 10 decisions. Expos 3, Padres 2: In San Diego,

Marquis Grissom's run-scoring single in the 10th inning lifted Mon-

Blauser and Brian Hunter hit home

Cleveland Indians' second baseman Carlos Baerga sailing over the Oakland Athetics' Jerry Browne manuscr and prize remove that held up. on the pivot of a double play during their game Saturday in Cleveland, which the Indians won, 8-1.



TORONTO - Joe Carter, Candy Maldon-

ado and Devon White hit home runs and the Toronto Blue Jays won their fourth in a row Sunday by beating California, 6-2.
It was the Angels' seventh straight loss.
David Wells and Mike Timlin combined on a

three-hitter for Toronto. Carter hit his 18th homer, a two-run shot in the first that put Toronto ahead, 2-1. A dropped fly ball and a wild pickoff throw

by California catcher Mike Fitzgerald, compled with a Greg Myers double, helped Toronto score two more in the second inning.

Maldonado led off the fourth with a home

run, and White homered into the second deck in right field in the seventh inning. White Sox 4, Red Sox 2: In Chicago, George Bell hit his ninth career grand slam and second of the season, and the White Sox beat Boston

for their 12th victory in 15 games.

Greg Hibbard allowed two runs on three singles and five walks in seven innings to get the win Scott Radinsky struck out Phil Plantier with men on second and third to end the eighth, then nitched the minth for his fourth save...
Twins 2, Orioles 1: In Minneapolis, Kent

lead for the second successive game as Minnesota rallied to beat Baltimore.

The Twins, who beat Baltimore on Saturday

on Chili Davis's extra-inning single off Olson, have now won eight of their last nine games. Rick Sutcliffe began the ninth with a 1-0 lead, but gave up Randy Bush's one-out infield single and Donnie Hill's pinch-double. Pinch

AMERICAN LEAGUE

hitter Gene Larkin was intentionally walked to load the bases and Olson relieved Sutcliffe.

Olson got Chuck Knoblauch to ground to second, but Knoblauch beat the double-play relay as Bush scored to tie it. Kirby Puckett walked to reload the bases before Hrbek bounced one to center field against a defense

that was playing him to pull to right.

Tigers 8, Mariners 5: In Detroit, the Tigers chased Seartle starter Rich DeLucia in the first inning, scoring five runs that set them on the path to victory.

After the Mariners scored twice in the first,

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Hrbek grounded a two-out RBI single in the ninth inning off Gregg Olson, who blew a late the Tigers' half, tying it. Seattle shortstop Jeff Cecil Fielder singled with the bases loaded in the Tigers' half, tying it. Seattle shortstop Jeff Schaefer lost Mickey Tettleton's popup for a run-scoring single. After Dan Gladden's single loaded the bases, Juan Agosto relieved. A grounder by Scott Livingstone and an infield single by Mill Cuyler added two more.

In Saturday's games: Twins 3, Orioles 2: In Minnesota, Davis's two-out, two-run single in the 15th inning rallied the Twins in their longest game since 1986 4 hours, 40 minutes.

Rangers 4, Yankees 1: In Arlington, Texas, Nolan Ryan limited New York to three hits and struck out an American League season-high 13. Mariners 4, Tigers 3: In Detroit, Ken Griffey

Jr. scored the winning run for Seattle on Jay Buhner's two-out single in the 10th.

Red Sox 2, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Scott Cooper drove in both runs and Joe Hesketh pitched three-hit ball over seven innings.

Blue Jays 8, Angels 6: In Toronto, White's sixth-inning sacrifice fly capped Toronto's comeback from a five-run deficit.
Indians 8, Athletics 1: In Cleveland, the Indi-

ans extended their dominance of Oakland to six straight games.

Johnson's Time Is Still Now

هكذامنالأجل

Retired NBA Star Relishes Key Role on Olympic Team

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon -- Outside the playing arena, he is ex-pected to spread a message, carry the political football for the battle against a killing disease. But the only ball Magic Johnson has ever truly wanted to carry, to advance, is round.

He finds he can no longer repress that feeling. Not now, not here, perhaps not until his body finally demands that he must.

"This is where I belong," said Johnson, standing courtside here before the U.S. Olympic team had played its first game in the Tournament of the Americas, which concluded Sunday with the United States meeting Venezuela. The Venezuelans advanced to the final by upsetting Brazil, 100-91, in the semifinals Friday night. The United States beat Puerto Rico. 119-81.

Before the U.S. team played its first game, a game between two other countries was being hotly contested. Johnson was not scouting, just watching, itching to put on the uniform and get going. His fingers appeared to twitch as he spoke, as if they possessed their own sense of an-

ticipation. Johnson, at 33, couldn't wait to play on the 1992 U.S. Olympic team. It showed.

"He's big, he's strong and he's out there doing all the things he's ever done," said David Robinson.

The best part, as always, is the way he does it. Those who hold the position that National Basketball Association multimillionaires should not be here, that they are merely willing tools of the NBA expansionists in the crass commercialization of the Olympics, are on high moral ground. But they tend to lose a bit off the old fastball when the subject comes to Johnson.

See him in the open court, then down the lane, in the air, looking left, flipping the ball over his shoulder to the trailer coming right. More than 12,000 in attendance and millions in their living rooms were likely realizing just what a wonderful show this really is, and how much they've missed it since last November, when it abruptly closed.

See him pump his fist after faking a pass on the break, will-

ing the defender out of his path. laying the ball gently over the rim and into the net. The defender might have been an unknown Canadian point guard, but Johnson, as it turns out, was celebrating something far greater than

two meaningless points. "The last thing I would ever want to do is show someone up, no matter what the level of com-petition is," he said. "But I'm so happy to be back out there that

'A lot of people say, "He shouldn't be out there, he has the AIDS virus." But this is what I do, who I am, and it feels so good to do it again.'

sometimes it's hard to control myself.

"I know a lot of people say, 'He shouldn't be out there, be-cause he has the AIDS virus.' But this is what I do, who I am, and it feels so good to do it again."

Promotional network talk and sponsors' hard sell are every-where. Michael Jordan runs on ad infinitum about his golf score. Charles Barkley bounces balls off the back of officials' heads and curses them in a language some don't understand. Karl Malone mouths silly slogans reflecting xenophobia.

What Johnson does is flash that famous feel-good smile, push the ball up the court and bring to this "Dream Team" of marketing its least contrived bursts of invention. He brings together 12 agendas and egos. "I told all these guys the first

day of practice, 'I'm here to get in shape, to play hard, to win," said Johnson. "I said, 'If any of you aren't here to do that, then you shouldn't be here." He has shown no wariness, no

sense of vulnerability that these are unusual teammates unaccustomed to such internal prodding.

"These guys know I know the game inside out," said Johnson. They respect that."

For Johnson, there are no tentative thoughts that his retirement after testing positive for HIV casts him in a less commanding light. And his personal Olympian quest has been to avoid being cast aside as the world's most famous celebrity leper, to prove he can not only still play but be seen as

who he was. "As comfortable as he is doing it, it's just as comfortable for us. said Chris Mullin. "You expect that from him. You see him clapping out there and getting after people when we have a lull."

Said Robinson: "He expects the best from you, and you al-most feel like you owe it to him."

The U.S. coaches claim they did not ask Johnson to assume this role, that his and Larry Bird's appointments as co-captains were, more than purpose ful, sentimental and ceremonial.

"Listen, with this level of player, you can't tell anyone to be the leader," said P.J. Carlesimo, one of Chuck Daly's three assistants. But I think the other guys are fascinated by him, by everything he does. I know the coaches are.

With each strong burst to the rim, with every no-look pass, the debate among the players grows. Will Johnson return to the Los

Angeles Lakers next season?

Carlesimo estimated that the team's vote was running even. But the only ballot that counts won't be cast, Johnson insists, until later

Johnson does not mind being asked about it. Even if the coming Olympics are the end of the long, prosperous road for Magic Johnson, the thought that so many would love him to continue playing makes today that much easier, makes him that

much more, in Robinson's words, happy-go-lucky. Here, with the ball, he is not scolded by activists or critics for speaking the politically incorrect line. He is not asked to contemplate the possible nightmare that awaits him. He is not asked to bear his soul, only to deliver the ball, to light up each moment as

"I play for the moment," said

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBING.

from the finish. He then glanced

back, saw a horde of riders bear-

ing down on him and resumed

racing not coasting Museeuw

was not quite able to catch the

Although all the favorites fin-

ished in the same time, the overall

leader's yellow jersey changed

and Alex Zuelle, who took over

the lead by winning a bonus inter-mediate sprint and gaining six seconds that were deducted from

Zuelle, a Swiss who rides for

the ONCE team, was second by

two seconds to Indurain in Satur-

That foreigners finished first, second and third in the first stage

was fitting. This is Blanche Du-

bois country: kindness to strang-

ers is as native to the Basque as to

yearned for another victor. Mari-

no Lejaretta, for example, the

man in the yellow jersey in the bakery's photograph.

of victory as recently as this spring.

A victory before his fellow Basques

As he says, he was still dreaming

Yet many hearts must have

his overall elapsed time.

day's prologue.

Miguel Indurain, the defending

SPÖRTS AUTO NDAY

Mansell Gets Things Back to Normal

The Associated Press

Nigel Mansell returned to the winner's lane Sunday as he won a rain-Sunday, his sixth victory in eight

races this season. Mansell won by 46.447 seconds over his Williams-Renault teammate Riccardo Patrese. They were far ahead of the field as rain plagued the race over the last 30

Martin Brundle of Britain finished third in a Benetton-Ford. It was the 27th career victory for Mansell in Formula One racing to tie him for third with Jackie Stew-

art. Alain Prost leads with 44 wins. A shower stopped the race for about 20 minutes during the 20th lap. The cars restarted with their positions based at the end of 18 laps when Patrese had a lead of 0.935 second over Manseli. The re-

start reduced the race to 69 laps from the original 72 laps. At the end of the first lap of the restart, Patrese waved Mansell past him to give the Briton the lead. "He waved me through but he

won't tell me why." Mansell said. "Let's say that Nigel was press-ing me very hard and I thought it was the best for the team to let him go," Patrese said. He offered a "no comment" as to whether he was under team orders to let his team-

Mansell had the pole position but Patrese beat him to the first turn. In the first 18 laps, Patrese held off Mansell although Mansell was always looking for a chance to pass. At the end of the 19th lap, on the straightaway in front of the starting line, Patrese moved over

Mansell stretched his lead to win MAGNY COURS, France - at Magny Cours for the second consecutive year.

Mansell took the first five races interrupted French Grand Prix on of the season before Ayrton Senna won at Monaco. Mansell then dropped out of the Canadian Grand Prix two weeks ago after spinning off trying to pass Senna.

Senna, the three-time world champion, lasted less than a lap Sunday when he ran into Michael Schumacher of Germany at the Adelaide hairpin. Schumacher was trying to pass on the inside. They both went off the track.

"Schumacher just came and hit me from behind." Senna said. "I think he totally misjudged his speed and his braking point."

Schumacher returned to the race but went out after the second start when he crashed at the same corner that stopped him the first time.

Senna's McLaren-Honda team-mate, Gerhard Berger, lasted just 10 more laps before he went out in a puff of smoke.

"The engine just stopped and as I pulled over a small fire started," Berger said.

Periodic showers over the past two days had kept the track wet and it rained just before the race. It held off for about 25 minutes but came hack to cause the starter to stop the

race as cars were starting to slide. The rain returned after 42 laps and the drivers came in for rain tires. By that time Mansell was able to come in and out of the pits without his lead being threatened

Mansell timed 1 hour 38 minutes, 8.459 seconds for the 69 laps of the 4.25-kilometer (2.64-mile)

Bike-Crazy San Sebastián Embraces 79th Tour

By Samuel Abt International Herald Tribune

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain The Sánchez furniture store in the Plaza de Zaragoza in San Sebastián has a front window packed with bicycle jerseys, caps and posters, including a giant one of Miguel Indurain on the victory podium in Paris last year after be

won the Tour de France. The Kasvi barber shop on the Alameda del Boulevard has in its window one of the leader's yellow jerseys that Indurain wore on his way to Paris.

On the Calle de Reina Regente, a bakery has a huge photograph of the Basque rider Marino Lejaretta in a vellow jersey, which he wore briefly a few years back. Also in the window are two signs with the battle cry "Aupa" flanked by somersaulting exclamation points in the Spanish manner.

A delicatessen in the Avenida Felipe IV displays the work of an artist in the neglected medium of cold cuts. He has mapped, in cho-rizo, the route of this 79th Tour de

In short, San Sebastián has taken El Tour to its bosom. That is not surprising, since the Basques of northeastern Spain love bicycling and boast a dozen riders in the Tour and 23 amateur bicycle clubs

in the three Basque provinces. That love is the reason San Sebastián was willing to pay \$1 million to be host to the Tour on its first visit here since a one-day

stage in 1949. This charming seaside city of 180,000 residents is part of the heart of the Basque country, perhaps the aorta. On Sunday the Tour traveled 194.5 kilometers (121 miles) through the auricles

and ventricles.

At the finish of the race into in the province next to his own and past the cities and pueblos of Vizcaya would have capped his last season as the undisputed Guipuzcoa Province, the winner strongman, the iron horse, of prowas Dominique Amould, 25, a fessional bicycle racing.
But in mid-April, not long be-Frenchman with the Castorama team from France. Second, half a

fore his 35th birthday, Lejaretta bicycle length behind, was Johan crashed in a race outside nearby Museeuw of the Lotto team from Bilboa. When he awoke in a hospi-Belgium and third was Max tal, he had broken ribs, a punc-Sciandri of the Motorola team.
In his excitement at having held uned lung and fractured vertebrae in his back. His career was over. off the pack after a lengthy break-Now a guest of honor of the away, Arnould raised his right Tour de France, he cut the cerearm in victory less than 10 meters

monial ribbon for Sunday's stage. This is the first Tour de France that Lejaretta has not ridden in since 1985. It is, in fact, one of the lew of the three grand tours he has missed since then. Almost unbelievably, for the

Espana and the Tour de France

a total of about 11,375 kilometers from each mid-May through each July.

All told, he rode 11 Vueltas, 7

champion, dropped to third place behind Arnould in second place Giros and 8 Tours. He rode them well, too, finishing fifth in the 1989 and 1990 Tours de France, fifth in the 1991 Giro and third in the Vuelta the same year.

The only other rider who has ridden in all three tours for three consecutive years is Bernando Rmz of Spain, who did it in 1955, '56 and '57. Nowadays, a rider who tackles two of the tours in the same year is considered to be a

Lejaretta did not ride simply the tours once he turned professional in 1979. He competed in nearly every race possible in the eight-month calendar and rode them well. Among his 56 victories are the Vuelta in 1982, two Tours of Catalonia and three Grand Prix of San Sebastián.



A triumphant Dominique Arnould finishing just ahead of Johan Museeuw to win the Tour's first stage on Sunday.

Like Zuelle, the new wearer of the yellow jersey. Lejaretta rode for the team sponsored by ONCE, the Organizacion Nacional de Ciegos Españoles, or national federation for the blind. Among other jobs, they staff lottery booths throughout Spain, selling tickets and making change by

feeling the size and texture of peseta banknotes. A huge ONCE poster at several strategic spots in Basque country shows a sightless man wearing a racing jersey and sitting alongside

Above his head, the poster says, "The Other Marino." It is both

mawkish and touching. Traveling the stage in an organization car Sunday as an honored guest, not a racer, the original Marino surely understood

Krabbe: Mental Toll Too High

well lip to Ex

FRANKFURT — The champion sprinter Katrin Krabbe says that the mental strain of a fourmonth doping investigation left her unable to get ready for the Barcelo-na Olympics.

"I had great difficulties in the last four, five months, too much stress. Krabbe said on German television Saturday in explaining her decision to skip the Summer Games. "I couldn't concentrate on my training and I could not get ready for the Olympics in three weeks."

The statement came a day after officials announced her decision to skip the Olympics, which open July 25. Krabbe said she planned to resume competition in the fall.

Two other German sprinters who were involved in allegations of drug-test manipulations. Grit Breuer and Silke Möller, also have decided to skip the Games.

Möller, 28, said she was retiring. The Olympics were supposed to be the high point of my career," she said, "but my motivation is down after the long legal strife."

The three sprinters were banned for four years by the German Athletics Federation in February for

alleged manipulation of drug tests. Although they contained no traces of drugs, urine samples sub-mitted by the three were found to

have come from the same person. Following a full investigation, the ban was lifted by the German federation and, on June 28, by the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

. Women's Dambles Semifina

Wazzan's Doubles Final
Gigi Pernandez, U.S., and Natalia Zverevo.

Novema, Exectosianatia, and Larisa ala-Nelland (1), Larvia, det. Martina flova and Pam Shriver (4), U.S., 7-5, 6-7

SCOREBOARD

and Mansell went by.

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::; (9) and Macfarlane, W—Navarro, 9-6. L—

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Mussina, 9-3. L—Smiley, 8-4

Viola, Harris (10) and Pena; Hough, Radinsky (9), Thispen (9) and Karkavice, W-Thispen, 1-2, L-Harris, 24, HR-Chiroce

New York 002 808 610—9 12 1 TCMDS 130 180 918—6 17 1 Perez, Monteleone (7), Habyan (9) and Nokes; Guzman Rogers (7), Numez (8), Basnis-

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19) and Oliver, Alenir (8): Torniin, Gleaton (7)
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Hesketh, Irvine (8). Reardon (17) and Pena;
McDowell and Fisk, W—Hesketh, 4-5. L—McDowell, 11-4. 5v—Reardon (17). HR—Chicago, 11-4. 5v—

Baskle, McEiray (6), Scanion (6) and Gir-ardi; Glavine and Berryhlil, W—Glavine, 12-1, L—Baskle, 5-5. L—Boskle, 5-5.

Montreal 686 601 162—1 7 8 Reynolds (3): Detroit, Bornes (1): San Diego 621 628 61x—6 12 9 Texas 628 668

Bornes, Samsen (5): Young (7) and Carter;
Seminara, Myers (7): Antiersen (8) and Wallers, W—Seminara, 4-2 L—Barnes, 1-2 Sy—Antiersen (1): MP.—Seminara, 4-2 L—Barnes, 1-2 Sy—HR—New Yark, Torthbull, 193
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and Webster, W—Willis, 2-2. L—Oison, 1-3,
HR—Minnesota, Larkin (5).

er (8). Swan (10) and Valle; Tonona, Knudsen (8), Henrieman (9) and Kreuter, W—Schooler, 1-5, L—Henneman, 0-4, Sw—Swan (3), HRS—Seattle, E-Martinez (13), Reynolas (3): Defruit, Barnes (2), Bergman (1),

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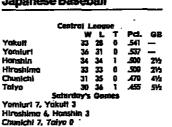
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(13 Innings)
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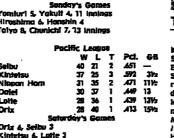
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Japanese Basebai



Swindell and Offiver: Cote, Patterson (5). Hiroshima & Hanshin 3
Neagle (7), Mason (8), Walk (9) and Slaught. Chunich! 7, Taiyo 0
W—Swindell, 8-2, 1.—Cote, 6-2. Sonday's Games
New York 082, 982 815—5 9 8 Hiroshima & Honshin 4
Table 1 - Table 1 -



AUTO RACING

French Grand Prix

Grand Prix, which anded other of loss of the wrotected 72-top roce on the 4.57-kilosseter (2.654-mile) Magny Cours circult in Nevers: 1. Nigel Manseil, GB, Williams-Reportit, of loss, 1 hour, 38 minutes, 8.49 seconds; 2. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Williams-Resout, at 46.47 sec-onds; 3. Martis Brundle, GB, Benetton Ford, 1 minute. 12577; 4. Mika Hakkinen, Finland, Latus Ford, e6 lass; 5. Erik Camas, France, Ligher-Renault 48; 6. Johnny Herbert, GB, Lohus Ford, 48; 7. Michele Alboreta, fraity, Footwark Muser-Hondo, 68; 8. Gianal Morbidelli, Italy, Albardi Lomborghiol, 48; 9. J.L. Lebto, Finland, Dellara Ferrari, 47; 10. Plentural Martini, Italy, Dellara Ferrari, 47; 10. Cilvier Groutland, Fronca, Tyrrell Ilmar, 46. Drivers Warld Championship Standings (after 3 rocca); 1. Mansell, 46 points; 2. Potress, 34; 3. Michael Schumacher, Germany, 24; 4. Author Segar, Rozzii, 18; 5. Gerhand

2i; 4. Ayrion Senna. Brazil, 18; 5. Gerhard Berper, Austria, 18; 6. Jeon Alesi, Ferrari, France, 11; 7. Brandle, 9; 8. Alboreto, 5; 9. Hakkinen.4; (iie) Andreo DeCesaris, Italy, 4.

Tour de France

Top finishers in the Tour's prologue, on 8-lloweter (5-mile) ledividual time trial in Son er (5-mile) ladividuot time triol la : 10, Spain: 1, Miguel (adurak. Sp Switzerland. ONCE. 2 seconds behind; 3. Thierry Marie, France, Castorana, 3; 4. Jelle Nildam. Netherlands. Buckler, 4; 5. Armand de las Cuevas, France, Baneste, 11; 6. Alfor Garmendlo. Spain, Baneste, 12; 7. Roul Alcale. Maxico. PDM. same time; 8. Glami Bugno. Italy, Gatarade, same time; 9. Edwig van Hooydanck, Belglum, Buckler, same time; 10. Viatcheslav Ekimov. Russka, Panasanic, 13. Top fishshers in Sunday's 19t alage, 6 1945-kilometer (122-palle) run starting and endies in San Sebestian: 1. Dominique Arrould. France, Castorana, 4 hours, 37 milutes, 39

seconds; 2. Johan Musseuw, Belgium, Lotta, same ilme; 3. Maximilian Sciendri, Itoly, Molerolo, some time; 4. Jesper Skibty, Denmark, TWA, SL; 5. Herold Maitr, Austria, PDM, SL; 6. Richard Vinerano, France RMO, SL; 7. Roff Golz, Germany, Ariesto, S.; 8. Mart Sergeonf, Belgium, Panastolc; 9. Sean Kelty, Ireland, Festing, SJ; 10. Jean Hepatier, Germany, Telekono, SL. Overati standings; 1. Zuelle, 4 hours, 46 minutes, 57 seconds; 2. Amould, 2 seconds beliati; 1. Indural, 4; 4. de log Cusvas, 15; 5. Alcolo, 14;

1. Indurpin, 4; 4. de los Cuevos, 15; 5. Alcolo, 16; 4. Bugno, st.; 7. Ekimav, 17; 8. Eric Bryukinik. Netherlands, PDM, 18; 9. Poscoi Lina, Fryska. RAMO, st.; 18. Grep LeMand, U.S., Z. st.

England vs. Pokistan a Manchester, England

CRICKET

RUGBY

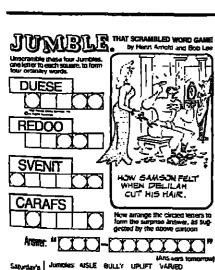
Wimbledon Andre Agassi (12), U.S. del. John McEnros U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-3: Goran Ivanisevic (8), Cro atto del. Pete Sampros (5), U.S., 6-7 (4-7), 7-(7-5), 6-4, 6-2. Mean's Doubles Samifficals
Jim Grobb and Richey Resphers, U.S., def.
Todd Woodbridse and Mark Woodfords, Australia, 7-6 (7-3), 6-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, John
McEnroe, U.S., and Aliches, Sitch, Germany,

def. Guy Forget, France, and Jo Switzerland, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

Olympic Qualifiers EUROPEAN TOURNAMENT

BASKETBALL





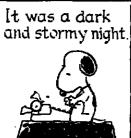
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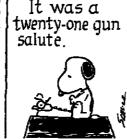
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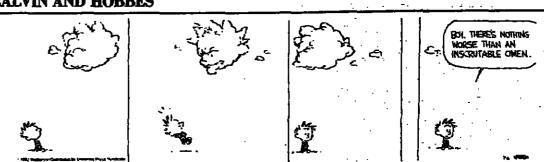




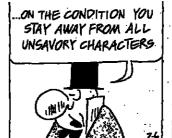
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MAMERT OF THE AMERICAS





A Strenuously Silent Seles Chalks It Up to Experience

WIMBLEDON, England — No delay, Seles dwelled on the gruntmy physicist at Steffi Graf, the defendmy physicists who have found for the gruntg champion, won her fourth Wim-blodon unte in five years. Though the metch lasted 5 hours 22 minutes, interrupted three times by rain, she could not be dissuaded from completing what she suggested to be the est run of tennis in her career.

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The revelation was in the readiness of No. I seed Monica Seles to accept in silence her 6-2, 6-1 loss Saunday, after being overrun from every direction for two weeks here. Perhaps now we really know why she skipped Wimbledon last year. Or maybe this was her punish-

ment. Before the tournament began, Wimbledon officials were announcing that players had the right to complain about Seles's renowned grunting, the haw-hee she exclaims (like a donkey in reverse) with most smacks of the ball. This never had been deemed an issue at thy tournament, but Wimbledon gave it credence, inviting the tabloids to feast and players to com-plain. Nathalie Tauziat brought it to the umpire's attention in the quarterfinal, and Martina Navratilovs - never disturbed in their 11 previous meetings -- complained wice during their semifinal

When No. 2 seed Graf indicated she might make it an issue Saturday, Seles felt it necessary to stifle herself during her first Wimbledon final Her grunting is an expression of her fall-go, all-out commitment to the game. Subduing the impulse seemed no easier than trying to quit smoking She appeared more concerned with maintaining silence than she did in returning Graf's wicked serve, or in converting her own.

"I just thought, you know, hopefully I can start somewhere," Seles said. "So I felt maybe I can start here in the finals. But I don't think that was a key. I don't win my matches because of grunting. I didn't lose to Steffi today because I

was not grunting."
"I think there was so much talk about that grunting, or whatever, I think maybe that got a little bit to her," Graf said. "It is a good chance. It is hard to tell, because I don't know her very well, but I

-could see that." That was not her only concern at Wimbledon. She was evacuated from her residence because of a bomb threat. Goran Ivanesevic was quoted as saying that he hoped she would lose, because of her disinterest in the war between her native Serbia and his Croatia. The tab-Hids reported that her relatives and friends felt abandoned by her at home, and she complained of pho-tographers following her - run-ofthe-mill stuff here, but this being her first appearance as No. 1 here, and wondering whether the tourna-ment was rousing the field to gang up on her, it's no wonder that, at

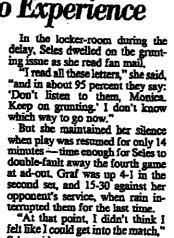
18, she would feel overwhelmed. "In the whole tour not one single. person asked anything about it, not one single journalist," Seles said of her grunting. I really felt, Why is this tournament the one to be asked? Then, secondly, I'm not the only one who's doing it. So I felt: Why is everyone picking on me?"

She was not the same player who for more than a year has refused to lose, carrying a 41-match major tournament winning streak, with championships in her last five Grand Slam events. She was 6-0 in Grand Slam finals, including her magnificent three-set victory over Graf last month in the French Open, in which Seles displayed the

Perhaps the ultimate shame is in the overshadowing of Graf's performance. Seles's lack of confidence in her volleys, thrown under the wave of Graf's momentum, might have been too much under any circumstances. Graf also had nantied Gabriela Sabatini in the semifinal, surrendering just nine games over the last two rounds. Her best termis ever? "Definitely," Graf said, "Here I think I have played solid tennis. It was really focused and I just really

went for my shots."

The players entered Centre Court at the appointed time. They played for 36 minutes without interruption, allowing Graf to establish breaks in the fourth game at dence and in the final game to win the set. Seles was serving in the second game of the second set when the first rain fell, forcing two delays in which three points were played over the next 2 mores 35 minutes.



That was not like her at all. But she suggested she would remember that feeling next year - that and the memory of Graf running around the stadium, posing with her trophy, while Seles watched in tears. Her hopes of winning the Grand Slam had vanished, but that wasn't why she was crying.

"I personally never thought I would win the Grand Slam this year, really," Seles said. "With the level where we are of the players, I think it would have been a lot of luck to win it. It would be near opossible this year."
As for Wimbledon: "I never real-

ly had to deal with so many things outside the court except here," she said. "But that was a good experience, you know. It makes my trip here next year a lot easier."



—IAN THOMSEN Andre Agassi got a long of congratulations from Goran Ivanisevic after their five-set final on Sunday.

Taking the Game Back to the Baseline

WIMBLEDON, England -- Score one for Andre Agassi is the first man since Bjorn

Borg to win the Wimbledon men's title from the

Borg won five straight titles from 1976 to 1980 with a measured backcourt game, but the 1980s brought the big serve-and-volleyers like Boris Becker, Pat Cash and Stefan Edberg. Jimmy Connors won his second All-England title in 1982 with a genuine all-court game, but Agassi's undeniable strong suit is his ground

In a tennis world increasingly dominated by fierce servers — personified by the beaten finalist Goran Ivanisevic — Agassi's hard hitting from the baseline proved a decided change.

"I do think the game has moved more to a power serve," said Agassi after his victory. "I do think I may have made a mark for people who play like I do. Maybe I've given them some

"I knew he was going to get his aces and his love games," said the 22-year-old from Las Vegas, Nevada, the first American man to win Wimbledon since John McEnroe in 1984, "My aim was to take the rare chances I was going to get on his serve."

After the first set went to the Croat in tiebreaker, Agassi broke in the opening game in each of the next two sets. The first break was secured with one of a string of fine passing

"He was passing me unbelievably," Ivanise-vic said. "I had chances. Maybe I stopped a little bit in the fifth. Maybe I should have

Ivanisevic stepped up a gear in the fourth set, winning 6-1 as he broke Agassi for the first two times in the match, but he was unable to keep the momentum going.

By Steven Erlanger

lana Boginskaya, one of the world's best gymnasts for a while now, is having a case of the 19-year-old jitters.

Barcelona, which she has said will be her last. And it's not so much the confusion, in

the debris of the former Soviet Union,

about where her loyalties lie.

Nor is it the declining standards of food

provided for the Commonwealth of Inde-pendent States' best gymnasts, who live at

this deteriorating training center at Osero

Krugloye, in the pretty forests an hour's

afready extraordinary career as another of

the great pixie gymnasts is over.
"I try not to think about Barcelona," she

said, playing with two silver necklaces and touching a line of earnings pierced into one ear. "I try not to think it's the Olympics, but

that it's just another competition." She paused, pulling back her hair. "The more

drive north of Moscow's grime. Her confusion is really about growing up, and what to do with her life when her

It's not just the coming Olympics in

OSERO KRUGLOYE, Russia - Svet-

"I felt extremely relaxed and poised out there during the match ... I didn't feel any tension," he said. "This is the greatest title in the world. It's the greatest achievement I've ever made."

"I came here to win Wimbledon, but it's asking a lot to beat this field on grass. But by the time you get to the final, you no longer even think you're on grass. You're just consumed by

I do think the game has moved more to a power serve. I do think I may have made a mark for people who play like I do. Maybe I've given them some confidence.' Andre Agassi

Agassi declined to play at Wimbledon be-tween 1988 and 1990, He returned in 1991 and reached the quarterfinals before losing to David Wheaton. On Sunday, he admitted his decision to skip Wimbledon was a mistake.

"It's kind of sad because the sport has of-fered me and my life so much, and this tournament has given me and my life so much and I should have learnt to respect it sooner," he said. The respect is mutual, with the Wimbledon crowds acclaiming Agassi for his flamboyance

His victory doesn't herald a definitive new approach to grass-court tennis, but it does offer a welcome change from serve and, if you're lucky, return and volley.

you think about it," she said finally, "you

Although much has been made of her rivalry with the younger American, Kim Zmeskal, 16, who defeated her in April at

the world championships in Paris, Bogins-kaya says she feels "absolutely neutral"

toward her competitors.

Boginskaya first became all-around win-

At the 1991 world championships in In-

dianapolis, she berely lost because of what

many believed to have been the overenthu-

siasm of American judges.
Asked about Indianapolis, Boginskaya

began to cry, but only for a moment. Brush-

ing a tear away and trying to hide it, she

said: "Well, it's all in the past."
Fidgeting in her pink trousers, rolled up above her molded calves, she said softly: "It

may seem strange, but mostly I want to take the upper hand over myself. I feel some uncertainty, and I tell myself sometimes I

can't do anything the way I want to do it,

and feel I'm incapable of anything."

She knows it's an absurd feeling, because

she's been a world champion for so long.

ner at the 1989 world championships.

iust get more nervous."

A Teenage Champion's Plaint: 'I Feel Incapable'

■ Pardon His Serbo-Croatian Protests from television viewers led officials to warn Ivanisevic about his language during

Ivanisevic, a Croat, blamed the protest on "Somebody called Somebody called from

the final. The Associated Press reported from

Yugoslavia, probably some Serb, so he told me don't swear," Ivanisevic said in a post-match interview, referring to the umpire. Ivanisevic said he told the umpire that no-

body understands him but that the umpire replied "these people understand." He said he explained to the umpire: "I am a

Croat, he [the caller] is a Serb, so he hates me, so sure he's going to call," "Maybe some people don't like me and they

called. You are going to find a lot of Serbian people complaining about what I say. I didn't say anything too bad." Croatia withdrew from Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia last year and obtained international

recognition of its independence. Ivanisevic had earlier criticized Serbian-born

Monica Seles, who lost in the women's final, for not disassociating herself from Yugoslavia.

A recent wild fluctuation in the dollar rate meant that Agassi made an extra \$53,000 in prize money and Ivanisevic collected an additional \$26,500.

The dollar rate when the prize money was was announced at the end of April was \$1.70 to the pound. That meant the first prize of £265,000 was worth \$450,500 at that time. The dollar rate now is \$1.90 and that works out at \$503,500 for Agassi. Ivanisevic won \$251,750, compared to the figure of \$225,250 in April.

"But the last year and a half have not been so successful for me," she said.

er for me to train the same way as before.

When I was younger I did many of the elements easier than now, and sometimes I

make errors. And of course, when I was

younger, we studied new aspects all the

time. Now it's more routine work for me;

It's a little strange to hear such thoughts from someone so girlish and lithe, seeming

almost to disappear inside her loose trou-

sers and tank top, but Boginskaya knows

she must plan for her future after sports,

and she knows a good show in the Olympics may be crucial to her marketability. "In the future," she said, "maybe I'll leave for professional sport, or maybe work

as a choreographer, or in advertisements for sports clothes. At least that's my plan so

The chief coach of the women's gymnas-

tic team, Alexander S. Alexandrov, is blunt.

These girls are only teen-agers, but they

understand their future depends on their

performance at the Olympics," he said.

it's repetition and repetition."

Tin growing older, and it becomes hard-

Ivanisevic's Big Serve Comes Up Short

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribune

WIMBLEDON, England — He was lying flat on his stomach. Finally, that was how Andre Agassi cele-brated. As the last ball was unpealing itself from the other side of the net, he was dropping to his kness --looking up; falling on his face. But he knows he can do that here. He fell upon a pillow of grass.

The surface was made for Agassi, though he learned this only Sunday, sobbing into the green roots, while the applause of his 6-7 (8-10), 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4 victory enveloped him like a splendid surrounding waterfall. One point earlier he was the 12th-seeded brat who couldn't win Grand Slams, who relinquished to larger hearts, whose commercial motto was, "Image is everything," who, it had become too easy to say, was living a pretender's lie. And now, as he gathered himself up, he was a man entirely different. He was winner of the world's most precious tournament, the champion of every last of his own worst fears.

For three years he refused to enter this tournament, convinced that the Wimbledon grass would not permit him to play his game from the baseline. At last he returned last year, his outrageous wardrobe whitewashed to the club's specifications. He made it to the quarterfinals that time, and this week he surged past Boris Becker, then John McEnroe, and into the final. It was noted, however, that he was benefiting from a lack of pressure. Almost predictably, he was

"As I started playing on the grass and getting more comfortable with it, I was surprising myself how well I was adapting to it," said Agassi, 22. "By the time you get to the final you no longer think you are on grass. You are just all-consumed with this confidence. You know you can only go out there and show it."

The gravest doubts still had not been erased. Becker appeared frustrated at having lost to an oppo-nent who would ultimately waste the opportunity. He suggested that Agassi would once more crumble as he had in three previous Grand Slam finals, as he had just last month in the French Open semifinal to Jim Courier. Agassi was the only member of the Pete Sampras-Michael Chang-Courier group without a major championship. When he fell behind, he was beaten. His shying away from Wimbledon from 1988 through 1990 had only been an extension of his most feeble side. Of course, all of this "You would think, being the into it almost with that same snow-

ball mentality — I hope I don't lose the fourth one," Agassi said. "But I felt extremely relaxed last night and this morning. I never felt tension. I just felt ability. I felt myself overflowing with this desire to want to go out there and hit shots." His opponent. No. 8 seed Goran

Ivanisevic, 20 years old and playing in his first Grand Slam final, had beaten Agassi twice last year. He was going to serve 37 aces Sunday, totaling 206 at Wimbledon, thought to be a record for a twoweek tournament. His lefthanded serve had swept him past the sec-

"Many will leave the sport afterward, and

now that it's easier to leave the country, or

come and go, they can take part in various professional shows or sponsorships."

Alexandrov thinks Boginskaya has good prospects in Barcelona in the

vault, the beam (her favorite) and maybe

in the all-around. As a team, he said, "our

plan is three gold medals, a silver and a bronze," but he said there was more com-petition this year than in 1988, when Bog-kinskaya won the gold in the vault and the

Boginskaya is wistful for life, having

hardly lived an ordinary one. Her father, a

builder, and her mother, a housewife, are

from Minsk, in Belarus. Boginskaya start-

ed in gymnastics at the age of 7, pushed by

but she sees little of them. For more than half her life, since the age of 10, Bogins-

kaya has been coming here to the Olympic

training camp at Osero Krugloye, at first

for 10 days a year, and then for longer and longer periods. "You could say Γve spent

most of my life here," she said.

Now, of course, her parents are proud,

bronze in the all-around.

His first service point said something. He missed his opening serve, and Agassi smoked the second through Ivanisevic's legs. He earned two break points before Ivanisevic aced his ad to hold in deuce. "If Goran wants to hit the serve

by you, it is going to go by you — it's just a question of if it's going to go in," Agassi said. My goal was to take the rare opportunities you get on the serve and make him really think about it by getting it to deuce or advantage, and I think getting to break point the first game of the match kind of helped me, and let him know I was there playing." Ivanisevic won the first set tie-

breaker, but Agassi was breaking him in the opening games of the second and third sets, growling through rallies like the dog that won't let go of the postman's leg. Ivanisevic was swinging his racket in disgust, bouncing it off the lawn (twice it almost bounced him in the face), and complaining about a service fault called by the umpire.

Agassi was leading, two sets to one.

Agassi was attacking whatever he

could reach, knocking the volleys out of Ivanisevic's hand. Almost predictably, his momentum was blighted on the verge of simple victory. Ivanisevic, lacking any better ideas, began attacking his opponent's second serve, breaking him twice in the fourth set, as Agassi's frustrated life passed before his eyes.

"That fourth and fifth set he was serving so big." Agassi said. "I was willing to tip my hat to him if he continued with it. I'm pleased with

ond and fifth seeds, Stefan Edberg my ability to stay positive after I and Sampras. my ability to stay positive after I got down like that. It's not easy."

He knew he could not surrender a break and survive the fifth set. So he simply did not. In the seventh game Agassi volleyed away one Ivanisevic break point, then served through four dences before holding serve. The 10th game arrived and they were still even. Suddenly Ivanisevic was nervous, rushing. His first two serves shook the net. Love-15. He netted his first serve and served the second long, setting off the service alarm - Love-30 -

"I knew that it just might go to 30-30 with two more aces," Agassi

It reached that point with two service winners, but then Agassi returned a second serve to earn his first match point. At which time lvanisevic tossed the first ball too high and then wondered where to hit it, he admitted.

and netted his next one.

"When his serve went into the net," Agassi said, "my eyes lit up, and I was really aware of the fact it could be all done with one backhand return."

It was, when Ivanisevic missed for what seemed to be the trillionth

"I was sure I was going to put it in." he said. "But I saw it go into the net and he was down on the floor and I was still standing.

They embraced, and then the trophy at last was handed to Agassi. He did not know what to do with it. He held it the way a new father holds his first baby. At last he cradled it to his chest, his lips read to be saying,

SIDELINES

Torino's Lentini Looks Milan-Bound

ROME (Reuters) - AC Milan appears to have won the services of the striker Gianluigi Lentini after raising its offer to his current soccer club, Torino, by 4.5 billion lire to 18.5 billion lire (\$16.1 million).

The transfer deal is one of the biggest in soccer history. It surpasses the transfer fee of \$13 million paid in 1990 by Juventus for Fiorentina's Roberto Baggio, although Gianluca Vialli's move from Sampdoria this year was reported to have cost Juventus in excess of \$20 million.

The extra payment announced Saturday is unlikely to appease supporters of 1992 UEFA Cup finalist Torino, who have staged violent protests in Turin against the transfer.

3d Monte Carlo Title for Woosnam

MONTE CARLO (Reuters) - Ian Woosnam became the first golfer since 1956 to win a European tour title three years in a row when he took the Monte Carlo Open after a marathon final round on Saturday.

Because of low cloud cover on the 3,000-foot high (914-meter) Mont Agel course, it took the Welshman more than six hours to shoot a closing 64 for a 261 total and a two-shot victory over Sweden's Johan Rystrom and Zimbabwe's Mark McNulty.

The last player to win the same European event three times was Peter • Greg Norman's 68 gave him a one-shot lead at 205, 11 under par,

fourth Grand Slam final, I would go after the third round of the Western Open in Lemont, Illinois. Daley Thompson: One Last Chance?

LONDON (AP) — Daley Thompson, Britain's two-time Olympic gold medal winner in the decathlon, on Saturday pulled out of a meet in Norway after failing to qualify for a fifth Games.

But Thompson, 33, vowed to try again, perhaps in a special meet set up for him. "The selectors have given me until next Friday to get the standard, and there'll be no problem getting another decathlon put on, perhaps somewhere in the Mediterranean," he said.

Last week, British track officials broke their own rules to give Thomp-

son until July 10 to achieve the 7,850 points needed to qualify for the Barcelona Games. But Thompson managed just 2,973 points from the 100-meter, long jump, shotput and high jump in the Britain-Norway meet at rainy Trondheim before withdrawing.

Ainge Leaves Portland, With Regret

PHOENIX (AP) — Danny Ainge, an Oregon native who had hoped to end his National Basketball Association career with Portland, has signed a three-year, \$5.2 million contract with the Phoenix Suns, after the Trail Blazers let him get away.

The 11-year, 33-year-old veteran became an unrestricted free agent last Wednesday and soon received a telephone call from the Suns offering the contract, which he signed Friday. "I gave Portland every opportunity to sign me," Ainge said. "They knew I had a lot of ties to Portland and I think they were counting on those attachments to keep me from going to another team. They obviously didn't take me very seriously."

Portland was said to have offered a two-year, \$2.6 million contract.

Ainge reportedly earned \$725,000 last season.

For the Record

Jim Valvano, the 46-year-old television broadcaster and former basket-ball coach at North Carolina State, is undergoing treatment at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

(AP) Said Aonita, the 32-year-old Moroccan distance runner, will run only

the 1,500-meter race in the Barcelona Olympics and will not try to run the 5,000-meter, in which he was Olympic champion in 1984. (AFP)
The World Boxing Council super flyweight champion, Moon Sung Kil,
stopped Mexican challenger Ar-

mando Salazar in Seoul on Satur-

Jan Zelezny of Czechoslovakia broke the world javelin record with a throw of 94.74 meters (310 feet, 9% inches) Saturday in Oslo. The previous record of 91.46 meters was set early this year by Britain's Steve Backley in Auckland, New Zea-land. Saturday, Backley led only for the first of six rounds, with a throw of 85.06 meters.

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Posting a French Gastronomical Voyage

PARIS — Since the manufacture and distribution of tobacco products in France is in the hands of a state monopoly called Seita, the government has been slower than many to denounce tobacco as a health hazard and has left it to Seita to find ways to promote itself in ways unrelated to gaspers.

The pleasantest way for some years has been the small, bright Seita museum at 12 rue Surcouf which puts on pleasant temporary shows not necessarily connected to tobacco. The current exhibition. "Un Voyage Gourmand: 60 Affiches de Gastronomie de 1850 à 1950," is a selection of old posters advertising French food and drink.

The works in the show may not be high art - although they include such masters of the poster as Chéret, Cappiello, Mucha and even Pierre Bonnard — but they have a robustness imparted by the new craft of lithography, which transformed the graphic arts, and by French gourmandise.

The preface to the catalogue is written with his usual solemnity by Alain Senderens, the famous chef and president of the Conseil National des Arts Culinaires, who states that the Conseil is proud to be the patron of an exhibition which so aptly illustrates the national heritage which must be maintained in the new community of Europe.

All this to explain an amiable display of 60 posters produced at the historical conjunction of manufactured, rather than homemade, products, of the new trade of mass advertising, of a cheaper way of producing posters than woodcuts, and an improved rail service

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which made it worthwhile for, say, the oystermen of Brittany to advertise their wares in Paris.

If in time the posters came to show the agile mockery of Cappiello and the sleek worldliness of Cassandre, at the start they tend to feature comforting women, ranging from robust peasants to Mucha's sinuous pitchwoman for a

MARY BLUME

brand of champagne to proud housewives beaming at new kitchen equipment.

When it comes to newfangled gas ovens, it is generally the well-dressed maîtresse de maison and not one of her servants who is seen complacently lifting the lid from a steaming pot or exclaiming of her gleaming La Cornue, "Now this is an oven!" (The soothing words, "free instruc-tions supplied" are written on the side of the oven, which looks like an immobilized rocket.)

The posters suggest how life was changing: a chef praises a new and inexpensive butter substitute, still sold today, called Vegetaline, a little girl with Shirley Temple curls is shown dipping her finger in an irresistible pot of jam. The image had to be cute to overcome the fact that women were still expected to make preserves and not to buy them. Mass-produced biscuits were also popular, and preserved

packaged noodles and tinned sardines. Restaurants commissioned posters not only to advertise their premises but also their quick home-delivery service.

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meat and charcuteries, and chocolates, bouillon cubes,

The restaurant Capin, near the Paris Opera, offers gold medal-winning escargots. "Prunier delivers quickly and well," says the caption for a poster of a gumbooted fisherman emerging from the sea with a basket of oysters on his head. (The dangers of eating oysters in months without an "r" were not yet publicized: Prunier delivered from August

The highest degree of market awareness is seen in the wine and liquor posters. Some manufacturers picked up the German method of showing just the object, the Sachplakat - a bottle of red, for example, with the caption, "the very spirit of Burgundy," while others showed characters likely to appeal to potential customers -- cheery rubicund beer drinkers, top-hatted daridies for champagne.

Sometimes the posters were aimed at the foreign market. One cognac poster is captioned in Arabic for the Egyptian market; another, for Jules Robin cognac, is written in Chinese and shows two Oriental flappers under a flowering cherry tree. A Chocolat Menier poster for New York shows a schoolgirl writing, as if on a blackboard, 'Drink Chocolat Menier.'

The exhibition, which continues to Sept. 12, may seem like a selfless gesture to the graphic and gastronomic arts on behalf of the tobacco industry and undoubtedly it is, in part. But in a neighboring room there is show tracing the history of cigar box labels. "Tobacco is often associated with the pleasures of the table," the show's catalogue disingenuously observes.

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LANGUAGE

Its and Its Antecedents

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — MTV, the cable network play-ing the music that appeals to young minds, had a good idea: it would make its facilities available to candidates for president, thereby appealing to pulsing

brains as well as tapping feet.
"Tonight on MTV," headlined the proud network's full-page ad in some of the United States's most prestigious newspapers, "Bill Clinion faces the genera-tion that holds the future in their hands."

Members of a straitlaced, out-of-it generation looked at that ad, shook their heads and said, "In its hands." The word their is a pronoun, which is a word that substitutes for a noun; that pronoun must agree in number with the noun for which it substitutes, which we call its antecedent. But in this case, the antecedent is generation, undeniably singular, calling for a pronoun that agrees with it — namely, its. That would give you "the generation that holds the future in its hands."

You don't like its? You are hooked, as a sensitive copywriter, on "their hands"? O. K., the language is flexible; make it read "Bill Clinton faces the young people who hold the future in their hands." The antecedent word people, in this sense, is phural, and the plural pronoun their agrees with the idea of all those individual teeny-boppers, thigh-drummers and saxophone players.

So far, we have been looking at pronoun-antecedent agreement; now consider the other kind of grammatical harmony, subject-verb agreement. In this ad, the copywriter - who when it came to pronoun-antecedent agreement had been chewing gum to the rhythm of a different drummer — twice faced the problem of subject-verb agreement.

Happily, twice he or she stepped up to the challenge with perfect agreement: in the main clause ("Bill Clinton faces . . . ") the writer matched a singular subject (Clinton) with a singular verb (faces), and in the restrictive clause following generation ("that holds . . ."), the writer equally tidily matched a singular subject (that standing for generation) with a singular verb (holds).

The big disagreement problem, it appears, is in pronouns and antecedents. Here's another full-page ad, this one from Blue Cross, shouting out its conflict: "If the government thinks it has a role in health reform, we've got a message for them."

Agreement junkies would immediately say, "For it." But the copywriter, trying desperately to be idiomatic, would answer that he's playing on the expression "We've got news for them." Them is a good sentencecloser, and it doesn't quite sound right. O. K., not to worry, the flexicon is ready: "It politicians (or government leaders) think they have a role in health reform, we've got a message for them."

Few people would argue with the agreeable didactives above. Now let's get into agreement trouble. Here is a note from J. Bennett Johnston, senator from Louisiana: "Would my favorite song of yesteryear, To Each His Own,' now be 'To Each Their Own,' or is everyone entitled to their own opinion on that issue?"

Very tricky double question, Senator. You are asking first: When gender is indeterminate (to each), why should we go with the male (his own)? If "To Each His

or Her Own" doesn't exactly make music, how about 2 nentral plural instead, like their? Then you ask the second part: when everyone is the antecedent, should the pronoun be singular or plural?

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First to sex: I would not break the rule on pronounantecedent agreement just to make a political point Pressure from feminists to do so is understandable. and writers from Jane Austen to Sydney Smith have done it, but as sexual equality is achieved, the need to stretch syntax will let up. I suggest a politics-grammar deal: let half the Senate be women and let the male

pronoun embrace the female. Now to the controversy raging among usagists about notional and formal concord. Notionalists, the swingers in this scrap, concentrate on meaning, for-malists, on grammatical concord. Take the indeterminate pronouns anybody or everybody, somebody of nobody: notionalists say each one may be plural, but formalists treat the words as singular. Formalists say everybody is, meaning "every single

body," and nobody is, meaning "not one body"; notionalists go along with the subject-verb agreement but part company with the formalists on pronouns and antecedents. The meaning of everybody, say the notionalists, is not the singular person but the phural people; therefore, them or their agrees with the anti-cedent everybody, not him or his.

"The plural they, their, them with an indefinite pro-noun as referent is in common standard use," reports Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, waving the notionalist banner, both as common-gender singular and to reflect notional agreement." Then, with sly glee, the laid-back usagists cite a prescriptive sea-tence of mine: "Whenever anyone uses the pressure of usage to force you to accept the nonsensical and swallow the solecism, here's what to tell them."

My mistake; I should have matched anyone with him. But I wasn't thinking of one person, any one body, i was thinking of all those loosey-goosey guys who go with the usage flow, and so — drat! — I followed the meaning rather than the form and used the notional them. Now I have to ask myself: if I meant them, why not say them? Shouldn't form follow function?

Almost everybody who reads this column respects the moorings of grammatical form and resists the temptation to wallow in linguistic ambiguity (note how almost everybody takes the singular verb form reads, respects and resists), but they — damn, there I go again, using they when the form calls for he. Is it worth it? Do I fee. like a jerk, trying to conform to good order? After all, I say none is when I mean "not one of them is," and none are when I mean "not any of them are."

O. K., that's it - fight's over for me. My new rule: the writer or speaker using indeterminate pronoun should go with the pronoun that fits the meaning of the antecedent in his own mind.

I still consider nouns like generation and, in American usage, government to be singular collectives that take the pronoun its. But for pronoun-antecedent agreement of indeterminate pronouns, my determina tion is: Let everybody do their thing, when the mean ing of everybody is the plural "all people," and to each counts; after all, as Senator Johnston's favorite song goes, a rose must remain with the sun and the rain or its lovely promise won't come true.

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